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## UNITED STATES STAND AS SEEN BY CHANCELLOR

Germany Refuses to Assume Responsibility if War Breaks Out With United States—Attitude to Russia and China

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin messages state that the Imperial German Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, made important declarations in the Reichstag yesterday concerning the United States and Russia. Regarding the former, he insisted that the Central Powers were forced into the submarine campaign by the illegal British blockade and declared the responsibility would not rest with Germany if the United States considered this a sufficient excuse for going to war.

Concerning Russia, he made a point of denying that Germany desired the maintenance of the autocratic regime, declaring that the time-honored Russo-German friendship ended with the reign of Alexander II, owing to the manner in which Nicholas II drifted into the wake of the Entente and pan-Slavic currents and finally became a partisan of the war party which was omnipotent in Russia under the autocratic regime.

Reports as to the German Government having supported the Russian reactionary policy against all movements for liberation were legendary, and as the speaker declared in the Reichstag a year ago it was the Kaiser who urged the Tsar in 1905 no longer to resist justified demands for reform.

In the present situation Germany's attitude was clear. The reports that she desired to abolish the hard won freedom of the Russian nation were malicious and untrue. Her rule was never to meddle with internal problems of other countries and all she hoped was that conditions would so develop in Russia as to make her a strong and firm bulwark of peace.

Concerning German relations with the United States, the Chancellor, whose speech is reported by the Overseas News Agency (the German official news bureau), said: "Within the next few days the directors of the American nation will be convened by President Wilson for an extraordinary session of Congress in order to decide the question of war or peace between the American and German nations."

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and has no such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today."

"How did these things develop? More than once we told the United States that we made unrestricted use of the submarine weapon, expecting that England could be made to observe in her policy of blockade the laws of humanity and international agreement. This blockade policy, I expressly recall, has been called 'illegal and indefensible' (the Imperial Chancellor here used the English words) by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Our expectations, which were maintained during eight months, have been disappointed completely. England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible policy of blockade, but uninterruptedly intensified it. England, together with her allies, arrogantly rejected the peace offers made by us and our allies and proclaimed her war aims, which are our annihilation and that of our allies."

"Then we took unrestricted submarine warfare into our hands, when we had to for our defense."

"If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation, with which it has lived in peace for more than 100 years, if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it. The German nation, which feels neither hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, will also bear and overcome this."

Continuing his speech, the Chancellor said that the rupture with China represented no fresh decision of the Chinese Government, but was entirely due to pressure from Germany's enemies, who wished to destroy her trade in Eastern Asia and appropriate the fruit of her labors. With the return of peace, however, she would recover her position at the enemy's expense and revive her old friendship with China.

Regarding the military situation, especially in the West, the Chancellor said warm thanks were due to the achievements of the troops and the skillful leadership of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, and added that the submarine campaign was as successful as in February.

He then passed to internal questions, and announced that the debates had not convinced him that the Prussian franchise reform should be undertaken now. It was a very serious matter to decide such a question while millions of men were in the trenches. He was confident that the unity of the German people, rising above all differences of opinion, would render them invincibly both Socialist groups in the Reichstag opposed the supplementary estimate; Herr Bernstein, the (Continued on page five, column four)



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor of Germany

## LOCAL RETURNS FOR TAXATION NOW CALLED FOR

Under Act of 1916 Citizens Must Make Affidavit to Visible Personal Property in Order to Avoid Income Tax Conflict

Taxpayers in Massachusetts are now preparing to make their second tax returns, as this year two are made necessary under the new tax law of 1916 or Chapter 269, of the general acts of that year. The returns to be made are to the boards of assessors and are to include all visible, tangible, personal property as well as real estate. So sweeping is the law that it comprehends the actual cash in individual or a firm has in hand or pocket as the case may be on April 1. The first tax return was that made to the income tax assessor or the tax commissioner before March 1.

The local assessment which is to be made as of April 1 taxes nothing not formerly taxable. It does, however, omit to tax some things formerly taxable, namely: stocks, bonds, debts due the taxpayer, cash in bank, annuities and income from trade, profession or employment.

The reason for these omissions is that they have become subject to the State income tax and it would therefore be a double tax.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The retirement of the German forces has apparently ceased, on the Hindenburg line from Cambrai to Rheims, but the great Arras salient has been accentuated by this, with the result that the line bulges heavily west round Douai and Lille. Presumably the Germans will endeavor to straighten the line from Lille to Cambrai, though this will, no doubt, be put off to the very last moment, as it would entail the surrender of the Lens coal fields. At the same time the great salient here forms a danger in itself.

The present position of things is, therefore, tolerably clear. The Hindenburg line hinges in a sharp angle at La Fère, the northern part running almost due north and south from here to St. Quentin, and the southern part almost due east and west to Laon. On the face of the line from La Fère to St. Quentin, a position of immense strength. This position General Nivelle is apparently endeavoring to turn by an advance in the direction of Laon itself, and also by pushing up the Oise direct to La Fère. If these tactics are successful he will compel the evacuation of Gohain, and render the Hindenburg line here untenable.

Meantime the occupation of the plateau between Essigny and Benay has become a real danger to the Hindenburg line at St. Quentin, and this accounts for the furious efforts which have been made by the Germans to recapture the position. Commanding, as the plateau does, the two principal roads south from St. Quentin, it has already made communication between (Continued on page six, column five)

## GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN ACTS ON LABOR QUESTION

Takes Strong Measures to Alleviate Grievances of Workmen—Negotiations on Shipping in Progress With Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The labor situation in Spain becomes more dangerous and threatening, and the Government is taking strong measures. A decree is published in the official Gaceta suspending constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. The Labor party had issued an appeal to the people, announcing that a general strike had been decided upon and would be declared at the proper moment. This manifesto has been denounced by the Government as seditious, and all signatories to the document have been arrested, while at the same time the Government has issued a warning that all discussion on the subject is forbidden. The Casa del Pueblo, where trades union meetings are held, has been closed.

The situation has been developing with some rapidity during the last day or two, but the Government has remained hopeful. A meeting of Labor leaders was held on Tuesday morning at which various resolutions were passed, about which strict secrecy was maintained. In the evening, a general meeting of Labor delegates from all parts of Spain was held and later it was announced that all trades unions throughout the country were in favor of a general strike.

Meantime the Government has been displaying the utmost energy in trying to adopt measures such as might alleviate the grievances of workmen, and telegraphic instructions have been sent to different parts of the country, especially the Levant where the trouble is very acute, giving instructions to the local authorities to enter upon various public works.

There have been hopes that all difficulties with railway workers may be satisfactorily settled. Some of the (Continued on page six, column six)

## SWEDEN PLANS TO FORM NEW CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The Hammarskjöld Ministry has definitely resigned and the King has asked Mr. Schwartz, chancellor of the university, to form a new Ministry. The Riksdag has adjourned for two weeks. It is expected the new Ministry will be formed of entirely new members.

M. Schwartz, though of the Conservative Party, is reckoned to belong to the left wing. He formerly occupied the position of Minister of Finance and possesses the confidence of the industrial classes, so there seems to be some foundation for thinking he will further the policy calculated to facilitate commercial intercourse with Western Europe.

ST. LOUIS ARRIVAL VIEWED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung commenting on the St. Louis' arrival at Liverpool says "It was a pure accident that the ship encountered no submarine" and declares that if she had done so go precautions or armaments would have saved her.

## MEASURES TAKEN TO MEET ATTACK AGAINST ALGERIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—An official communiqué from Algeria states that an attack in force has developed against Algeria, Constantine and Dran. Native hands have, during the last fortnight, advanced north 100 kilometers.

The communiqué adds that the enemy may be expected to arrive in large numbers on the Tell frontier and even to invade that district. They are, however, not proceeding due north, being probably checked by the cold of the Atlas Range.

All possible measures have been taken to deal with the menace, which might prove serious.

## CHAMP CLARK IS NAMED SPEAKER BY ACCLAMATION

Democratic Caucus Also Renominates All Other Officers of the National House—Mr. Gallivan Was Not Present.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Champ Clark of Missouri was renominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-fifth Congress by acclamation at the Democratic caucus held today in the Hall of Representatives.

The feature of the conference of majority members, however, was the indication of a policy to increase the proportionate representation of Republicans on the various committees, excepting on the Ways and Means Committee.

The party representation on committees in the new Congress, it is expected, will be 12 Democrats and nine Republicans. In the recent Congress the representation was 14 Democrats and seven Republicans, a proportion which is to be adhered to in the new session only on the Ways and Means Committee.

Aside from renominating Speaker Clark, the caucus also reelected all the other officers of the House. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the 64th Congress who are to be members of the incoming Congress were reelected, with instructions to fill the four existing vacancies. It was understood to be the intention that the committee in selecting its new majority members should fill the four vacancies with eastern members, since the four places were formerly held by representatives from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The feeling at the caucus was that the new house would be organized by the Democratic Party, with Mr. Clark as speaker. Leaders, however, emphasized the imperative need that the members should obtain seats at the opening session on Monday, so that State delegations would be seated together. In this way absent members can be more readily noted, and brought to their seats in case they are needed for a vote. This indicates that a close contest for organization is anticipated.

In furtherance of this plan the various state delegations are to be called to meetings next Monday forenoon, at which time the subject will be thoroughly discussed.

While it seems certain that there will be a contest for organization on Monday, it is predicted by Democrats that the House will be organized before the day is over.

The caucus lasted for about an hour and a half. It was presided over by Representative Saunders of Virginia, who was reelected chairman of the Democratic conference. Representative Ashbrook of Ohio and Representative O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island were elected secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

Representative Shackelford of Missouri nominated Mr. Clark for Speaker. In his speech of acceptance the Speaker thanked the members for their confidence in his endeavors. Speaking of the difficulties he faces in conducting the proceedings of the House, Mr. Clark advocated during the coming session speeches of conciliation and harmony.

The general readiness of the House to accede to this view was reflected in the practical agreement to increase the Republican representation on the committees. This action will bring the two parties much nearer together during the next session.

About 150 members attended the caucus. Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts was conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Gallivan's attitude is described by Democrats as one of evident pique and disappointment concerning the manner in which the prohibition legislation was put through in the Sixty-fourth Congress. He is opposed to reseat the old committee chairmen, and, having several other members with him in the "wet" ranks, the majority members look for something to overcome in this respect.

REVISION OF SOUTHERN RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general revision of rates on fruits and vegetables from southern producing points to northern markets was announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Numerous reductions as well as increases are involved in the rate revision.

## CONSUL SHOWS SAD PLIGHT OF THE ARMENIANS

Dispatches From Districts Where Refugees Are Gathered Report Distress as Acute—Piteous Appeals for Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appeal from London in behalf of the Armenians and Syrians has resulted in an inquiry in Washington as to what is being done in behalf of the remnants of these unfortunate people who since the outbreak of the war have been the victims of Turkish atrocities. It is possible to say that Ambassador Elkus, since his arrival in Constantinople, has made it his particular business, under instructions, to seek all possible amelioration of the conditions surrounding the Armenians. What the result of his efforts has been the State Department has no report on at present.

The appeal from London has attracted attention again to the plight of the Christian people in Asia Minor. In amplification of the London appeal and in substantiation of detail of the conditions set forth therein, it is possible now to publish two dispatches from Consul Cresson at Tiflis under date of March 15 which verify in every particular the information from The Christian Science Monitor's London Bureau.

These dispatches are as follows:

"Tiflis, March 15, 1917. 'Gracey reports from Alexandropol: 'Conditions this district very bad. We only able to give clothing new refugees, while old have not received employment anticipated. All outlying districts extremely needy. Where there is not industrial relief, distress acute. Women walk 25 versts for wool to spin. Conditions worse than last year, due to capital and stores now eaten up, and the small allowances necessarily given.'"

"Maynard reports from Erivan: 'General conditions of refugees has reached critical stage. Nearly two years exiled from their homes. Only negligible proportion have been able to find work in their new environment. What little money or possessions they were able to bring with them now exhausted. Great distress from hunger. Housing bad. Bedding entirely lacking among large proportion. Government aid cut in half. In many districts signs of exhaustion appearing. Many will not be able to return to old homes for at least one year. Need for aid at this time greater than ever before. Urge and implore that New York committee continue its efforts with renewed vigor, if the many thousands it has helped are to be saved. We need million dollars for next 12 months. As follows in order of urgency: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for partial support of 10,000 fatherless children in their homes; \$250,000 for raw materials, looms, equipment for clothing which we can spin, weave and make ourselves; \$200,000 wages for industrial relief; \$50,000 orphanages for the training of future industrial leaders; \$75,000 for personal relief; \$150,000 for bedding; \$25,000 for small loans to artisans for tools, capital, etc. Much of hope of people in our committee. Grateful for past aid. Piteous appeals that we continue and enlarge our activity.'"

"CRESSON, Consul."

PARDONS GRANTED IN AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna message states that Emperor Karl has pardoned 16 of the 150 inhabitants condemned to suffer the extreme penalty for high treason recently.

The pardon is the result of repeated representations by the King of Spain.

TURKISH NAVAL CREDIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Constantinople telegram says that an extraordinary naval credit for the construction of six high speed destroyers has been adopted by the Turkish Chamber of Deputies.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art—Jacob Epstein's Sculpture—Pages 10-11

Australian Art in Industrial Exhibit—New York Exhibitions—Pages 14-15

Art News From England, France, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston Exhibitions and Notes—Pages 14-15

Business and Finance—Pages 14-15

Dividends Declared—Pages 14-15

Produce Prices—Pages 14-15

London Financial Markets—Pages 14-15

Wilson & Co.'s Business Enormous—Pages 14-15

News of the Water Front—Pages 14-15

The Real Estate Market—Pages 14-15

Illustrations—Pages 14-15

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg—Pages 14-15

Sr. Rajendra Nath Mukherjee, K. C.—Pages 14-15

L. E.—Pages 14-15

Arrangement of Roses—Pages 14-15

Cathedral of Agram, Croatia—Pages 14-15

Music—Pages 14-15

Bedding Schroeder in Piano Recital—Pages 14-15

Dr. Davidson Lectures on Bach and Luther—Pages 14-15

Politics—Local—Pages 14-15

House Debates Pony Express Permit—Pages 14-15

Bill—Pages 14-15

Special Articles—Pages 14-15

Food Supply Items—Pages 14-15

By Other Editors—Pages 14-15

People in the News—Pages 14-15

Sporting—Pages 14-15

English Association Football—Pages 14-15

Intercollegiate Gymnastic Meet—Pages 14-15

Pinehurst Golf Play—Pages 14-15

The Home Forum—Pages 14-15

The Way—Pages 14-15

Borrow on the Road to Villafranca—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

Woman Suffrage Question in Britain—Pages 14-15

## CONSULS ARRIVE AT ZURICH FROM MUNICH, GERMANY

State Department Receives Confirmation and Explanation of Detainment by Teutons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received confirmation of a report from Bern, Switzerland, that the four consular officials of the United States detained by Germany have arrived at Zurich from Munich.

They are: C. Inness Brown, vice consul at Mannheim; Henry C. A. Damm, consul at Aix La Chapelle; John O. Wood, consul at Chemnitz, and W. Bruce Wallace, vice Consul at Madgeburg.

These men were originally ordered to Constantinople, but declined to go until they could communicate with the State Department. Visas were granted by Germany, which were good for Turkey, but not for Switzerland, and, as a consequence, they had to remain at Munich temporarily.

## ENTENTE ACTS SAID TO CHECK VENIZELIST PLAN

Leader of Greek National Movement Points Out Obstacles Put in His Path—Assured Greece Will Have Allies' Sympathy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The New Europe publishes this week an article consisting of replies given by M. Venizelos to certain questions addressed to him by Dr. Burrows.

Dealing with his relations with the Entente M. Venizelos mentions the refusal of official recognition of the Provisional Government by the Boulogne conference of the Entente powers but, perfectly aware of international difficulties, M. Venizelos congratulated himself on the promises of financial and material aid.

M. Venizelos further explains that he did not give his movement an anti-Entente character because of the Entente's insistence. M. Venizelos adds, "I did not myself dream of changing either the form of government or the reigning house."

M. Venizelos proposed, after going to Salonika, to visit Thessaly, Epirus and the Aegean and Ionian Islands, where his coming was desired and expected. He and his friends counted on carrying three-fifths of Greece and levying important contingent, such as would have made them absolute masters of the country which, considering the success of the movement, would certainly not have been slow to join in its entirety.

Then came the Katerini incident and the neutral zone cutting M. Venizelos off from Thessaly and Epirus. M. Venizelos respected the neutral zone, but continued in Old Greece and Athens a very active propaganda, effectually countering German intrigues and helping to augment daily the number of officers and soldiers who left Athens to swell the ranks of the National Army.

Then followed the events of Dec. 1 and 2, which released a full flood of Germanophile propaganda from all restraint.

The Allies also checked by blockade M. Venizelos says, the whole movement of exodus to Salonika. It is due to their action, he adds, that a reign of terror was instituted against all Venizelists and for almost three months now not merely all Entente propaganda, but all Entente news has been suppressed. In spite (Continued on page six, column four)

## PRESIDENT HAS NATION BEHIND HIM IN CRISIS

Senators and Representatives, on the Eve of Action, Tell of Patriotic Determination of People of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A thorough canvass of the members of Congress now in Washington has been made by the staff of this bureau, to learn definitely the undertone of sentiment among members, and what degree of support they will give the President should his recommendations extend to the declaration that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States. The inquiry was made without prejudice, and on a basis entirely independent of any request from any source. The results may be epitomized as follows:

Barring the opposition of Senators Stone and La Follette, and possibly a few others, and the middle-ground position of men like Senator Hitchcock, who would limit the international policy to that of armed neutrality, the expressed intention of an overwhelming majority will be to support the President, even to the extent of declaring that a state of war exists. Views are varied as to methods to be pursued after the United States takes its stand, but the sentiment among the nearly one-fourth of the membership present, or represented by their secretaries, who know the intentions of their chiefs, is loyalty to the Administration.

Partisanship is utterly lost in the universal thought to stand by the Government. In making the inquiry, two questions were invariably asked: "Will you support the President if he should ask for a resolution declaring a state of war exists?" and "What is the sentiment among your constituents?" In many cases members did not wish to be quoted, and their requests have been respected.

The fact is revealed that throughout the country, while no popular demand for war exists, the will of the people seems to be to stand back of the President and Congress in what they may deem best to do in the present circumstances. This is true also in the Central West, a section of the nation that has been considered indifferent and even opposed to any action that might lead to war.

The similitude of sentiment between the Middle West and the Atlantic States in regard to the imperative necessity of taking steps to defend the neutral rights of the Nation, is pointed out by Senator Curtis of Kansas, a Republican. He says this sentiment is reflected in a large majority of the letters he is receiving from his home State. He said:

"The President, I am given to understand, has some new facts bearing on the case, and until those have been presented to Congress I cannot definitely define my attitude. However, I am ready to take whatever steps may be necessary in the circumstances, to clear the seas of the German submarines. I think that represents the attitude of the country as a whole."

The following extract from a letter received by Senator Curtis represents, he says, the predominant thought of such constituents as have written to him, being, he believes, fair and typical of the view of the State of Kansas:

"So far as the war situation is concerned, practically all the people that I have talked with are prepared to back up whatever Congress and the President think advisable, but the large majority of them do not look upon it as a matter into which we should have been drawn, and feel that as any war upon us on the part of Germany is not even remotely possible, that there is no occasion for our waging any aggressive war upon Germany, except to clear the seas of the U-boats."

"Quite a large majority of those with whom I have talked are absolutely opposed to entering into any arrangement with the Allies, and are distinctly in favor of confining our activities to defending our own rights. They are even opposed to loaning any more money to the Allies. When it has come to a pass in this country that the class of taxes which the Congress has been imposing must be levied, and in increasingly large quantities, it is no time to furnish aid to other people. 'We may have trouble with Mexico, which doubtless will be intensified by help from Germany, but so far as the country is concerned, there is not much danger of anything else, and with a reasonable amount of preparation for defense along the coasts and extreme activity in naval matters, we should have no trouble in effectually carrying our end of all the war that is necessary.'"

Referring to the unanimity of purpose and action which he believes will prevail in the incoming Congress with respect to international affairs, Senator Dillingham, Republican, of Vermont, declared:

"Republicans, I believe, will vie with the Democrats in urging speedy action on recommendations the President may make for war preparations. 'New England, I believe, feels (Continued on page five, column one)



## SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS GROW MORE FRIENDLY

Less International Jealousy Between Republics and Relations Have Improved to a Marked Degree Between Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Better feeling among the South American republics and less of the international jealousy, which has been fostered by emphasis upon it in the South American press, is on the way, according to the opinion expressed to The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Paulo de Moraes Barros, formerly a Federal deputy from the State of Sao Paulo, one time minister of agriculture of that State, 17 years president of the municipal council of Piracicaba, his home city; son of Dr. Manoel de Moraes Barros of the Brazilian National Senate, and nephew of Dr. Prudente de Moraes Barros, former President of Brazil.

He considers the international conference of the so-called "A B C" powers as helpful to this end since there have been some evidences of jealousy between Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Brazil and Chile have been friendly for many years and frequently were seen standing together. An instance of this, though not cited as such by Dr. Barros, might be found in the disinclination of both Brazil and Chile to accept the Wilson Pan-American treaties proposed to guarantee republican form of government, territorial integrity and provide for settlement of pending disputes, throughout Pan-America.

Relations between Argentina and Chile and Argentina and Brazil have recently been markedly improved, Dr. Barros believes. The erection of the "Christ of the Andes" monument, commemorating the signing of peace, May 28, 1903, between these two republics, is an indication of this and Brazil's and Argentina's rapprochement has been forwarded by interchange of visits of some of the most distinguished men of each country. During his term of office, the late President Suarez Pons of Argentina, visited Brazil and in one especially notable speech said that nothing divided and everything tended to draw closer the two great republics of Brazil and Argentina. Dr. Ruy Barboza, whom Dr. Barros characterized as the greatest intellect of South America, if not of this hemisphere, was accorded most distinguished honors on the occasion of his visit to Argentina as special emissary to attend the observation of the centennial of Argentine independence.

That relations between Uruguay and Brazil should be somewhat closer than between the former and Argentina is natural, Dr. Barros considers, since Uruguay and Brazil have an extended common boundary, with close commercial relations therefrom, while the River Plate, 50 or 60 miles wide, separates Argentina from Uruguay. The latter two have also been involved in some boundary disagreements which have not improved the feeling, whereas Brazil accorded to Uruguay, in a boundary question between them, more than the smaller republic had asked. Furthermore, there are tendencies to make relations closer with Brazil which have come down from the early history of the Cisplatina, the colony from which the present Uruguay was formed.

These facts are no warrant, Dr. Barros intimates, for inference that Brazil is seeking to win friendship with Uruguay to prevent as close relations between Uruguay and her great southern neighbor, Argentina, as has been intimated by some searchers for international difficulties. Brazil desires, for their own sake, the most friendly relations possible with Uruguay, as she does with all countries, but desires no relations which shall be an obstacle to the friendly relations between any two other countries.

When the attention of Dr. Barros was called to the repeated mention which has been made in the press of the United States of the large German colony in Brazil and rumors of possible trouble resulting therefrom, he said emphatically that a wrong idea had been gained in the United States of that situation in his country. There are, perhaps, 150,000 Germans and persons of German ancestry in all Brazil, he estimated, but the great bulk of these are Brazilian citizens, valued and trusted by their country. Thousands of them are of the third, fourth or higher generation, born and brought up in Brazil, and it is principally Brazil's own fault that they should seem still to be Germans. This is because in the six colonies of so-called Germans in the southern province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil delayed long in establishing public schools, so German continued to be the common language of intercourse in these colonies. Of late, however, Dr. Barros said, public schools are being established there and Portuguese is coming to be generally spoken by the young people educated in them. It will take considerable time, of course, to make Portuguese generally supplant German throughout these colonies.

Brazil desires German colonists and would not willingly do anything to discourage their coming or remaining. Never has there been any indication, he said, of the slightest improper interference in politics by them, and Brazilians never give a thought to them as a possible source of danger. Nor is this the only reason given by Dr. Barros for his conviction that his country will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, although he believes that public opinion inclines to favor the Entente. Brazil has more trade,

normally, with Germany than with any other European country except Great Britain, and from neither Great Britain, France nor Italy do persons come to Brazil and permanently establish themselves as so many Germans have done, and made what he considers a most valuable addition to the population.

## UPBUILDING OF RURAL TOWNS IN SOUTHERN STATES

Business Men's Club of Memphis Works Great Improvement in Tri-State Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The efforts began in September, 1915, by the Business Men's Club, towards the upbuilding of the rural communities, have resulted in some progressive strides throughout the counties of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas, which comprise the Tri-State territory.

Under the direction of the farm development bureau of the Business Men's Club, a chain of community clubs, with membership of nearly 2,500, has sprung up with a slogan of "Cooperation." The people who reside in the small towns in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, were raising cotton almost exclusively two years ago, and buying their household supplies in the nearby cities. But with the inauguration of this better farming campaign, in which the Federal Government and the agricultural department of the University of Tennessee have lent a strong helping hand, a new era has dawned.

With the community clubhouse as a center of activity, transformations are taking place in hitherto dilapidated villages. Broken-down fences are being rebuilt, reclining mail boxes along the rural routes are being made to stand upright, tin cans have been removed, weeds chopped down, houses painted and barns whitewashed. Many of these clubhouses have libraries, with books and magazines available, and a poultry journal is placed within the reach of every home in the Memphis territory.

Very appropriately, "clean-up week" is followed by "beautifying week," when flower seeds and shrubs are planted. This coming summer, even the country stores are expected to present a decorative appearance with their rustic boxes of blooming plants, which will be watered and cultivated by the women. But the endeavor to bring about more pleasing conditions to the eye is but a small part of the plan. The sanitary situation, drainage and water supply are undergoing rigid surveillance, and objectionable conditions are being rectified.

The Business Men's Club is making a special effort to encourage habits of industry and economy among the country clubs. The women are urged to keep household savings accounts, and as far as possible, to make their "home product account" overbalance the monthly grocery bill.

## STATE MANAGER METHOD IS TO BE TRIED IN KANSAS

All Institutions Put Under One Board—"Bone-Dry" and Other Important Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Legislature of 1917, which closed recently, accomplished more constructive work for the State than any in recent years. The State manager plan, by which all of the State's institutions are put under one board with a single man to handle the economic affairs of all the institutions, is the big constructive work of the Legislature.

Kansans are now "bone dry." The Legislature passed the law which prohibits importing into the State any liquors, for personal use or otherwise, and prohibits anyone having in his or her possession any intoxicating liquors. An exemption was made of priests and ordained ministers of churches which use wine for communion purposes and of pure alcohol used by druggists and manufacturers.

The anti-cigarette law prohibits any business house selling or having in stock any cigarettes or cigarette papers and prohibits minors smoking cigarettes on the streets, street cars or other public places.

Three important road and bridge laws were passed. Other important legislation included: New workmen's compensation law; commission to study flood prevention problems and cooperate with Government engineers in conserving water for irrigation; free high schools for every boy and girl in every county by allowing counties to pay tuition to city high schools from general taxes; constitutional amendment that will require aliens to become citizens before being permitted to vote; new and definite tests for gasoline made and sold in Kansas.

## TELEPHONE TALK LISTENING MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Office

TORONTO, Ont.—An amendment to the Ontario Telephone Act was introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, that will place a penalty upon persons listening to telephone conversations and repeating matter not intended for them to hear.

Telephone operators who repeat conversations heard over the lines will also be liable to the fine.

## BONE-DRY LAW IN GEORGIA IN FULL EFFECT

Enactment Just Passed Is Said to Be the Most Drastic Statute Passed in Any State—Shipments Are Cut Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's new Bone-Dry Prohibition Law is said to be the most stringent passed by any State in the Union, and as it became effective at midnight Wednesday, all shipments of liquor into this State have been cut off, and those which were in transit when the law was passed were diverted to points without the State.

The quick action of the Legislature in passing the bone-dry law is known to have shut out of Georgia several million quarts of whiskey which dealers in Tennessee and Florida hoped to dump into this State before the amended amendment could become effective.

The law, as originally drawn up by Governor N. E. Harris, provided for the appointment of a prohibition commissioner, to supervise enforcement of the statute. The Legislature eliminated this provision, and enforcement will be carried out as formerly.

Governor Harris, a day or two ago, when he still had hopes of getting this clause reinstituted in the bill, gave it as his opinion that the bill would be made practically valueless without such a commissioner, and he further expressed the view that it would be better to eliminate all other provisions of the pending bill and provide for a commissioner to enforce the present laws than to eliminate the commissioner and pass the Bone-Dry Bill without such an official to enforce it.

Thursday morning, the Governor said: "I have only one criticism to make of the law. In my opinion it will not be so effective without a commissioner, and will not be as strictly enforced, or so uniformly enforced, without such an official. However, the House strengthened the bill in other ways, and in the circumstances, passed a strong law. With the exception mentioned, the Legislature has gone about as far as it could go. The people of Georgia will have a real taste and touch of prohibition now."

Asked if he thought public sentiment was in favor of such a drastic law, the Governor said:

"I don't know; I hope so. A good many people are dissatisfied with it. This fact was made plain by the strong fight in the Legislature on some of its provisions. I hope public sentiment will sustain the law."

"The people wanted bone-dry prohibition and now they've got it. They can now try it, and if it is a good law they will want to keep it. If it is a bad law, they will know how to get rid of it."

The passage of the bone-dry legislation has caused a profound impression throughout Georgia, and many observers look for a throw-back to local option in the State if the authorities attempt to enforce the new law. The liquor interests are said to be entirely satisfied with the new statute, for they are said to believe that most Georgians, when they come to understand the legislation, will take the stand that it is entirely too radical.

The liquor men are said to believe that its enforcement will generally put prohibitory legislation into disrepute, and that in more ways than one the new law will be a direct gain for liquor in the long run. It is certain that many firm prohibitionists in Georgia who have heretofore always supported "dry" legislation with all their strength, have now taken the stand that the Legislature has gone entirely too far, and while seeking to further prohibition in the State, has actually defeated its own end by adopting unreasonable measures. However, there is other sentiment in the State which looks upon liquor much as it looks upon cocaine, and considers the new statute entirely reasonable.

The law makes it a misdemeanor to ship or transport any quantity of any prohibited liquor to any person in the State, either from without the State or from place to place within the State, except alcohol and sacramental wine, as noted below.

Generally speaking, the term "prohibited liquor" applies, whisky, wine, to beer, and to any drink containing more than one half of 1 per cent of alcohol which can be used as a beverage.

The law makes it a felony, punishable by imprisonment of from one to five years without privilege of a fine, to manufacture any prohibited liquor in the State.

The law makes it prima facie evidence of a misdemeanor against the owner in possession, or tenant in possession, of land, if any apparatus for the manufacture of any prohibited liquor is discovered on such land.

The law makes contraband of any apparatus for the manufacture of any prohibited liquor, and provides that any sheriff or arresting officer who finds such apparatus, shall seize it summarily and destroy it without an order of the court.

The law provides that any vehicle used to transport any prohibited liquor, on land or water, shall be seized by any sheriff or arresting officer and shall be sold at public outcry, and the proceeds of sale shall be divided among the county and the officer making the seizure and the solicitor prosecuting the case. This section provides a defense for an owner of a vehicle whose vehicle was used without his knowledge or consent.

Two exceptions, and two only, are contained in the law, and these apply to alcohol for medical, pharmaceutical

and manufacturing purposes, and to wine for sacramental purposes.

The most elaborate and drastic regulations are imposed upon the shipment and use of alcohol and sacramental wine, the intent of these being to make certain that they are used for no other purposes than those permitted by law.

Legal experts declare there is absolutely no way in which beverage liquor of any kind can be legally sold, manufactured, given away, or disposed of or handled in any way whatsoever in Georgia so long as the new law remains effective. Heavy fines and jail sentences are provided for violations.

## NEGRO EXODUS NOW PROBLEM OF NORTHERN CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The southern states have now largely adapted themselves to the changed conditions growing out of the exodus of Negroes and now very little complaint is heard over the situation. As a matter of fact, the problem seems to have shifted to the North and is today vexing the people of that section far more than the South. The promise of better living conditions and higher wages called thousands of Negroes north and it now appears that the Negro question as well as the Negroes themselves has moved and is receiving close attention and causing some anxiety in the North.

After stating that the southern states have now adapted themselves to the new conditions growing out of the heavy movement of Negroes northward, the New Orleans Times-Picayune continues as follows:

"The largest migration from the South has been largely to Pennsylvania, which employs such an immense army of unskilled laborers on its railroads and in its mines. The Pennsylvania railroad was the first to try southern Negroes on a large scale, and organized three camps of several thousand Negroes each, keeping them entirely separated and segregated from the whites. The Reading railroad followed and other employers, finding it possible to get a good supply of Negroes, imported them by the thousands. Once the gates were thrown open it was impossible to close them, and more Negroes came in than was necessary."

"Moreover, as is always the case, many of the Negroes soon drifted away from the railroads and mines to the cities, where they could enjoy greater independence. It might be incidentally mentioned that the railroads have lately been importing 'greasers' or Mexican peons via Texas and New Orleans; and many of these people hitherto unknown in the East are now pouring into Pennsylvania for rough railroad work."

Philadelphia has naturally been the chief mecca for these Negroes as they drifted away from the railroads and factories, until it has become a serious problem there what to do with them. Mass meetings are being held and committees organized to help in the work, as the possibility of harm from a large influx of ignorant Negro labor from the plantation direct to the city was appreciated."

## WOODEN SHIPS PROJECTED TO RUN BLOCKADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Anticipating the need of the United States to expand its shipping in order to run the submarine blockade and to rehabilitate the merchant marine, Theodore Brent, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, is now on the Pacific Coast conferring with shipbuilders and lumber men relative to the construction of a fleet of small wooden vessels, possibly 1000 in number, costing in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000.

Mr. Brent says that the destruction of shipping by submarines is much greater than is generally supposed and that the need of shipping rehabilitation is extremely urgent as an effective submarine blockade of England would be calamitous to the United States.

Mr. Brent is also conferring with Pacific Coast shippers and merchants regarding the establishment of a permanent Atlantic-Pacific steamship service by way of the Panama Canal and has received assurances of permanent support by shippers. The law permits the Government to own and operate such a line outright or to cooperate in the undertaking.

## OLD LUMBER SELLS FOR THREE TIMES COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The demolition of Cleveland's former City Hall, built in 1876, to make way for a new \$3,000,000 public library, has afforded an opportunity for students of building prices to make some interesting comparisons.

A contract was unearthed recently when the building wreckers tore down former Mayor Thomas L. Johnson's private office which revealed some interesting facts. The oak lumber used in the building was bought from J. E. Amsden of Fremont, O., at \$15 a thousand feet. This lumber is being sold again today, after 41 years of use at \$45 a thousand, and would be worth \$75 per thousand if new.

The wrecking contractors are marveling at the condition of the brick building taken from the old building. One firm has bought 160,000 of them with which to construct a grain elevator and another 200,000 for an apartment house. They cost the city \$4 a thousand 40 years ago, and are selling at \$11 a thousand now.

## HOW BRITAIN BEARS STRAIN OF U-BOAT WAR

Visit to London Docks Reveals Same Equanimity as in North Regarding Present Situation and Future Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is no intention in these notes to minimize the seriousness of the German submarine campaign. No one by this time, in any country, should be in doubt as to its meaning. The scene shifters are very busy behind the curtain of mystery which veils the operations on every stage of the theater of war. The rumble and roar of guns over the devastated fields of Belgium and France is no more all-pervading than the rumors which shake and disturb the public thought. Offensives by every belligerent are in full swing on paper while the soldiers "carry on" in the day to day monotony of the trenches. All the time the submarine is in every one's speculations, but not every one realizes fully that this new campaign constitutes a great German offensive in the strictest military sense of the word. If Germany does nothing in 1917 on land she will still have struck her blow with the rest. The submarine campaign is a flank attack on the Entente and an effort to cut its lines of communication with its bases of food and munitions distributed throughout the world. Germany hopes to bring England to her knees in a few months—Herr Zimmermann put it at the very outside at six months, according to the reports of American journalists in Berlin. And not only is the German aim seriously intended and seriously pursued, but it is being sought after with a fair measure of success in the matter of ships sunk—leaving out of account the actual success or lack of it revealed to those who are in a position to estimate the net result of the losses and gains by both sides.

The only purpose of these notes is to record a general impression of the aspect of three of Britain's leading ports. The position at Liverpool and Manchester has already been referred to. In the London docks there was the same equanimity as in the north both as to the present situation and as to future prospects. Whether that equanimity was justified is an entirely different question, but the grounds advanced for it were sensible and appeared based on factors that might be expected to survive even substantial success for the submarines in the near future.

The warehouses gave the same impression of a well stored larder. Undoubtedly there was a lot of food in the warehouses of Liverpool, Manchester and London. The general aspect of the East and West India Docks, the Victoria and Albert Docks, and the Surrey Commercial Dock, which were all visited by the writer, was one of perhaps less bustle than he had seen at other times. On the other hand shipping enters the London docks meantime in greater or smaller batches to suit the exigencies of fighting the submarine in the channel, and days of comparative calm as prevailed during the writer's visit are followed by days of congestion. Even so was the scene was busy enough.

The writer's tugboat traveled along what, looking back, seemed a comparatively narrow lane of water twisting its way through the confusion of shipping. The great Victoria and Albert Docks, stretching three miles along the river bank parallel with Woolwich Reach and east of the Isle of Dogs, on which are the East and West India Docks, is the largest area of dock water in the world. Its water area is 184 acres and the even moderate confusion of huge vessels loading and unloading at the moment of the writer's visit represented the presence of an enormous total of tonnage. They were huge vessels too, many of them hailing from the Cape, from Australia, from New Zealand, from India, from every part of the Empire almost and from other parts of the world as well. Each represented a cargo—in these days of restricted imports—playing a definite part in the war, either in supplying the British Army and the British population or in paying for these imported goods. If grain was the most notable thing at Manchester, meat was the most obvious supply in London. One dock was a vista of apparently uncountable lots of refrigerated meat from New Zealand transferring from country to shed. The Royal Victoria and Albert Meat Stores, one recollected, were the most capacious in existence, capable of accommodating 570,000 carcasses of frozen mutton. Otherwise one would have had difficulty in believing that all the meat visible to the eye could ultimately be stored away. Many ships also were unloading grain and other food supplies, and later on a tour through the sheds revealed a store of substances which, if all reports are to be trusted, would be exceedingly welcome in some other countries. In one shed alone on one floor alone were well over a thousand boxes of rubber, each weighing 150 pounds. At present, therefore, there is no need for England to import rubber in handfulls through the mail. The 459 acres of the Surrey Commercial Docks appeared to carry nothing but enormous stacks of wood, but even here there were thousands of tons of food. No doubt all the food and all the supplies in London docks, meat, grain, wood, rubber, ivory, wool, and what not would quickly disappear if they stood by themselves. But they do not stand by themselves. The inflow has not been cut off. If the contentment of dockmasters and officials is any guide it has not been dimin-

ished sufficiently to cause alarm, viewing the whole question in its broad aspects.

In the vaults and in many of the warehouses the spectacle of many miles of barrels of spirits was a reminder of the way of prohibition. It recalled a significant picture of a quay in process of building on the Manchester Ship Canal which is to serve the purposes of a contemplated but not yet built brewery, the ground for which is swept and ready.

Meantime rightly or wrongly the authorities of the three ports are more troubled about internal than about external problems, about questions of labor, transport and so on. The lack of labor is perhaps not acute, but it is there. There are, however, ways and means of meeting it. In the Surrey Commercial Dock one saw a body of some 200 men in khaki, a body of the battalion drawn up ready for a midday meal. The testimony of their employers was that these dockers' battalions did magnificent work. In Liverpool they are troubled by such problems as getting the goods cleared by the railways. As Sir Douglas Haig said in a recent interview the British railways had come to his rescue at a critical moment with rails, rolling-stock and even ballast. This, however, has its effect at home, and while there is no continuous congestion in Liverpool docks, occasional congestion results from this cause. It is not, however, a serious point. Manchester has its own troubles. The ship canal, or rather the Bridgewater Canal, which belongs to the same company, cannot raise its rates to meet the increased cost of living as represented by the rising price of supplies and the war allowances to the 8000 men it employs because the Government has not allowed the railways to raise their charges and the canals compete with the railways. And so on. These were the type of the main preoccupations of the ports at the time of the writer's visit, not the submarine menace, which one would often have forgotten but for the muzzles of ugly little guns poking over the sterns of a surprisingly large number of vessels.

## OPTIMISM ON BERLIN EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Vorwärts has drawn attention to the fact that there is a marked rise in the price of coal and iron shares in the Berlin Exchange, the tendency being especially noticeable in the case of those of the combined Laura and König collieries, the Upper Silesian Iron Company, and the Phoenix and Bochum Cast-Iron Union. The exchange, writes the Socialist organ, believes its optimism to be well-founded. Both the Phoenix and the Bochum Works, for instance, are reported to have had almost as great a turn-over in the six months from July to December, 1916 as during the whole of the preceding year, and latterly especially their earnings have broken all records. The huge profits that are being made, continues the Vorwärts, are best shown by the latest deal between the Daimler Motor Company and the town of Stuttgart. The Daimler works, which had already made the town an advance of some millions of marks, while in addition they own large bank deposits and have subscribed many millions of marks to the war loans, has now granted the municipality a fresh loan. At present Stuttgart owes the Daimler works 5,000,000 marks, or five-eighths of the company's subscribed capital.

## GREEK SHIPMASTERS REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade announce that a piece of plate has been awarded to Captain Gerassimos Bonikos, master of the Greek steamship Castro, of Piraeus, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crews of the steamships Meroe and Torino of Liverpool, whom he rescued in the North Atlantic Ocean on Oct. 30 last.

## NATIONAL SERVICE RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A circular letter has been sent by the Local Government Board to the local registration authorities authorizing them to place the information contained in the national register at the disposal of the national service recruiting committees, and to assist them as much as possible in the campaign for the enrollment of volunteers.

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## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE BOY SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Soldier and Sailor Scouts Club, for members of the organization at home and overseas, at 68 Victoria Street, was recently opened by the Duke of Connaught, president of the Boy Scouts Association. Among those present were Maj. Gen. H. H. Jeffreys, scout commissioner for London, who presided; Sir George Perley, Minister for Canadian Overseas Forces and Acting High Commissioner for Canada, and Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand. A letter was read from Sir R. S. Baden Powell, chief scout, regretting his absence.

The Duke of Connaught paid a high tribute to the Boy Scouts for their action in providing the money for the support of this club. Once a Boy Scout always a Boy Scout, as was shown, he said, by the fact that those who had been brought up in the splendid traditions of that organization never forgot them, whether in the Home Forces or in those of the Overseas dominions. Having been accustomed to think less of themselves and more of others, they continued to display that quality in after life. He remembered being very much struck with that fact in reading the letters of a number of former Boy Scouts, who were now serving with the Canadian forces, in which it came out very clearly that the education they had received as Boy Scouts had never left them. He mentioned instances of courage and self-sacrifice on the battlefield, which in this way had come under his notice. He had as chief scout of Canada, read those letters with great pride, and could not help feeling that the future of a young nation brought up with such ideas of right, honor, kindness and self-discipline was safely guaranteed. He remembered also how splendidly some of the sailor scouts had behaved on board one of the ships which was sunk in the Mediterranean, when they gave the most conclusive proof that when they came to man's estate and joined the services they were still deeply imbued with the best ideals of the Boy Scouts. There was nothing more British than the Boy Scout movement. It made a man of a boy, and it made a man still a boy.

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## NOTED ENGINEER VIEWS PROGRESS OF BRITISH INDIA

Special Interview With Sir  
Rajendra Nath Mookerjee  
Throws Light on Some of  
Most Vital Questions

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K. C. I. E., is a pioneer of new Bengal. He is the first Bengali to rise to eminence in the engineering world without money, without influence, and with no other educational advantages than those afforded at a Calcutta engineering college. Sir Rajendra began his career nearly 40 years ago as a small contractor in the Pulta Waterworks, Barrackpore. Today he is at the head of one of the leading firms in Calcutta, a member of the legislative council, a prominent and respected figure in all social, philanthropic and commercial activities.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Rajendra discussed freely upon various subjects connected with Indian progress. His views were characterized by shrewdness and breadth of outlook, but even more interesting than these was the story of his life as it emerged in reply to questions.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee is a member of a middle-class Brahmin family, and was born in a village about 50 miles from Calcutta. Having a natural aptitude for engineering he attended the Calcutta Engineering College, and when he left the college he was offered a position under Government bringing in 200 rupees per month. This seemed a highly advantageous offer to his relatives, who accordingly pressed him to accept it. But the young man had a pronounced objection to Government service, and to the surprise and chagrin of his friends he declined to avail himself of the opportunity to enter it. Pressure of an extreme kind was then brought to bear upon him—he was, in fact, deprived of the support universally accorded to members of the joint family under the Hindu system, in the hope that the hardships and difficulties he would be called upon to endure would "bring him to his senses." Young Mookerjee, thus thrown upon his own resources, but perfectly determined not to enter Government or any other service, took the first post that offered itself, which was that of mathematical teacher in an orphanage. Here he taught for two hours a day for the princely salary of 20 rupees, or 30s. per month, and on this he subsisted for a year.

His opportunity came to him in what was apparently a chance meeting with Sir Bradford Leslie, another famous engineer, and afterwards his colleague in more than one enterprise. He happened to stroll into the zoological gardens in Calcutta one day when Sir Bradford Leslie, then chief engineer to the Calcutta corporation, was engaged in constructing the ornamental bridges which are still a prominent feature of the zoo. He found Sir Bradford struggling to explain matters to his contractor, and as the latter had no technical knowledge, and Sir Bradford found it difficult to explain in Bengali what he meant, both were grateful to Mookerjee when he stepped forward and, offering his services as interpreter, explained to the contractor what Sir Bradford wanted to say.

Sir Bradford Leslie quickly detected a fellow-engineer in the young Bengali, and, discovering that his talents were running to waste, put him in the way of taking up a contract under the municipal body in connection with the Pulta waterworks. By borrowing a little capital he was able to complete this to the entire satisfaction of the engineer and the corporation, and the connection which he thus established with the Calcutta municipal office gave him his first engineering triumph.

In connection with the laying of the great fresh water 48-inch main between Calcutta and Barrackpore, the then municipal engineer, Mr. James Kimball, showed him the tenders put in by various firms in England. He at once saw his way to effecting a saving of 10 lakhs of rupees for the municipality, if the work was done departmentally. Mookerjee's main idea was that the pipes themselves should be bought in England, but that he should be given the contract to convey them to the site and lay them underground, as he was confident of being able to do this more cheaply than an English firm who had no knowledge of the conditions of Indian labor, or the exact cost of materials procurable in India. His proposals were accepted, and he carried out his plan by persuading Mr. Kimball to buy up a light railway plant which had been brought out to Calcutta for the great exhibition of 1883. The municipality was thus saved a large sum of money, and the young contractor made his reputation—and his first lakh of rupees!

His tide led him on to fortune. He became famous as a waterworks engineer, and in a few years joined forces with Sir Acquin Martin, to found the firm of Martin & Co., which they steadily developed until today it has vast mining, railway, engineering and other interests, and is one of the first dozen firms in Calcutta.

But Sir Rajendra Mookerjee has never allowed himself to be absorbed by mere money-making. He is a strong believer in European and Indian cooperation, social, political and commercial, and ever since he became a prominent personage, has worked energetically for this end. He is a founder of the Union and Calcutta clubs, both organizations which have done much to bring the two communities together. His wife and daughters have come out of "purdah," and Lady Mookerjee is one of the most capable and popular hostesses in Cal-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, specially signed  
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K. C. I. E.

cutta. His son was educated at Cambridge University. He employs more Europeans than most employers of labor in India. He regards Indians and Englishmen as mutually necessary to each other, and he attaches the utmost importance to the establishment of right social relations between them.

With characteristic directness, Sir Rajendra expressed himself as extremely dissatisfied with the present situation in this regard. Though he had, he said, no complaint to make personally, for he had never suffered from any display of exclusiveness on the part of Englishmen, nevertheless he had witnessed many instances of this kind at the expense of his countrymen. You know very well, Sir Rajendra continued, that the majority of Englishmen in India, especially in business—for I will say that the officials with all their faults are more sympathetic—do not associate and will not associate with Indians. What is this but racial arrogance?

The cry used to be that Indians could not expect to mingle with Englishmen on equal social terms so long as they kept their womenfolk in purdah. Well, that can no longer be thrown in our teeth. Thousands of us have abolished the purdah, our ladies mingle as freely in general society as if they were in England, we have shown in every possible way how ready we are to meet you in social matters. But our advances are not responded to, and all our attempts to establish a better social and political understanding with Englishmen seem doomed to failure through no fault of ours, so far as we can see. Sir Rajendra mentioned specific instances of social intolerance on the part of English people in India. People like that are a danger to British rule, he said. I am very glad to hear that the Viceroy dining at the leading European club the other evening gave a plain hint to the members on this subject.

Sir Rajendra proceeded to discuss the political outlook, taking as his text the memorial recently submitted to the Viceroy by the 19 Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council. "When the 19 members talk of self-government," he said, "and attempt to pose in this matter as the representatives of all India they are simply

inviting ridicule. They should be more practical. How on earth did they come to represent India? By what process do they claim to have fathomed the mind of India on the subject? If they had even made an attempt to go the round of the cities in their own provinces, and ascertain the views of the educated people living in them they might have been in a position to say that they represent the people to some extent. As it is, they are simply expressing their own views—nothing more.

"At the same time, they have put forward certain demands, which must, I think, be admitted to be reasonable, and which may be expected to be granted within a short period. The first of these is the modification of the arms act, so as to place Europeans and Indians on an absolute equality as regards the possession of arms. Why should any European be allowed to carry arms without a license? No one should be allowed this privilege, whether he be English or Indian."

Another point is the liberty to volunteer for military service. Why should Indians be relegated to a position of inferiority in this matter? They look upon participation in the national defense as a privilege, and recent events have abundantly vindicated their loyalty. They should be permitted to volunteer, just as Europeans are. Nor do I see any reason why Indians, subject to proper restrictions, should not be allowed to compete for commissions in the Indian Army, in the same way as they compete for the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Rajendra summed up his political views in the following observations: "I believe in gradual progress, on a sound foundation. I do not like the policy pursued by some of our political leaders, of asking for privileges for which we ourselves are perfectly well aware we are not yet fitted, and to which we could not at present hope to do justice. To my mind, the policy of asking for 10 rupees in the hope of getting five is radically unsound. Inordinate begging is apt to irritate even the most sympathetic and generous giver, and may sometimes operate to deprive the beggar of what he was about to receive."

Switzerland's coal resources examined. By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. BERNE, Switzerland.—Dr. Leo Wehrli, a professor of geology in Zurich, has closely examined the question as to whether Switzerland possesses coal of her own, and has published the following report as to his investigations:

In Wallis alone there still exists anthracite which should be worth exploiting at a time when Switzerland has such difficulty in obtaining the coal she needs from abroad. The process would be difficult and costly, certainly, but the coal obtainable today is not cheap, either, and even if only a small quantity could be obtained in the country itself it would be a matter for congratulation, not only on account of the coal itself, but because wages and purchase money would remain at home. Exports to Italy might even be considered. I estimate roughly that there are still 30,000,000 tons of anthracite scattered about Wallis. In 1915 Switzerland imported, apart from a considerable quantity of coke, 7,721,000 tons of coal and briquettes with a total value of 99,473,000 francs. If, therefore, we assume an average yearly consumption of 3,000,000 tons, and reduce, in view of the poorer quality and other difficulties, our hopes of the Wallis reserve by half, that is from 30,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons, it would still be possible to obtain a supply that would last five years, and for which at the present time we should have to send 500,000,000 francs in gold, cattle, and cheese out of the country.

NATIONAL SERVICE APPOINTMENT. Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—It is announced that Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., chairman of the workmen's section of the Coal Conciliation Board for England and North Wales, will be the Parliamentary Undersecretary to the new Ministry of National Service.

## DIFFICULTIES OF SWISS COMMERCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Swiss commerce continues to be vexed by the German "blockade." The port of Cetté, in Southern France, in which the Germans promised immunity to ships bearing cargoes for Switzerland, is badly congested, although some hundreds of railway vans have been liberated from delay. The Swiss Government is still taking measures to restrict the consumption of food supplies, although these measures must be considered rather as precautions against waste than as prompted by real lack. Various expedients have been proposed; one has been much talked of as giving an opportunity for the creation of a Swiss navy, namely, to make a port for Swiss ships at Bordeaux and improve communications between that city and Geneva. Another was to use some Italian port or ports for this purpose, and it was talked of even before this last aggravation of submarine warfare. But it is now said that all steps in this direction have been arrested, pending a further study of the question by the Swiss Department of Commerce.

The Federal Council recently passed a decree that, on demand of the military police, the postal authorities must either tell or show them the contents of postal parcels, or of those containing money, checks, etc. This decree no doubt is in strange contrast with the democratic professions of Swiss polity, but under the peculiar conditions, and in view of the hosts of spies of all nations living in Switzerland, the measure is not without its excuse.

PROHIBITION IN DENMARK. Special to The Christian Science Monitor. COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The sale of all spirits and other liquor in Denmark has been temporarily prohibited.

## SIR JOHN SIMON FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLANS

Upholds Campaign During War  
on Ground of National Interests—Government Urged to  
Introduce Suffrage Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Sir John Simon, K. C. M. P., was the chief speaker at a crowded meeting in favor of women's suffrage, which was held recently in the Albert Hall, Manchester.

Mrs. Fawcett, who presided, said they were "in very good heart," about their movement, which was prospering beyond former experience all over the world. In addition to the two additional American states, where the suffrage had recently been conceded to women, they now learned that success had been won in Ontario, the fifth province in Canada to give the franchise to women in the space of 12 months. In Great Britain the situation was as promising as it well could be. A great change had taken place in public opinion, and many notable conversions had been announced in recent months. She thought the real reason was not that women had done good work in industry, because that was not new, but that they had shown the capacity to shoulder effectively their share of the national burden during the war.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., moved a resolution, which was afterward carried unanimously, expressing the opinion that, in view of the problems of reconstruction arising out of the war, women should be enfranchised before the election of the Parliament which decided those questions. The Labor Party, he said, had decided to hold a national conference in London at an early date to decide generally in favor of supporting legislation on the lines of the conference report, on condition that the enfranchisement of women was agreed to. They did not desire to see any legislation which would mean further privileges for men, and further handicap and injustice for women. Women had come permanently into the wider spheres of industry, and they would need political power to safeguard their interests. The needed justice (not respect as a substitute for it), and wages commensurate with the profits derived from their work.

Sir John Simon justified the suffrage campaign during the war crisis on the ground that it was a cause which vitally affected the interests of the Nation both in the present and the immediate future, and said that even from the man's point of view a gross injustice would be perpetrated if they did not secure a more perfect instrument for reflecting the judgment of the Nation on problems arising out of the war. At present it was far easier for a large part of the male population, if so inclined, to get into prison than to get into the polling booth, and it was necessary that this injustice should be removed if a conflict between man and man and class and class was to be avoided after the war.

That was the man's point of view, but he agreed entirely with Mr. Clynes that it would be an intolerable wrong for men to try to remove their grievances unless they threw open the gate of the franchise to women. If the need for reform was urgent in the case of men, it was far more urgent in the case of women. Imperfect as the existing electoral system was, it, at any rate, gave representation to different classes of men, but there was no representation for women, and until that was conceded they had not even the first elements out of which to secure a wise reconstruction of the community. The reason for the change in public opinion, Sir John continued, was not that during the past two or three years women had purchased something from the Nation at a price at which the Nation could not refuse to sell, but that the enfranchisement of women was the only possible solution to the problem as to what was to happen to the women who had been called upon to undertake the immense variety of tasks as substitutes for or helpmates with men, when industry resumed its normal course and the men returned to their civil occupations.

Not only was the need urgent, but the opportunity was unique to right a great wrong, for all had learned to believe that every one belonged to a common community. Speaking of the nature of the proposals, Sir John said that the first step was more than half the battle, and this had been proved in the other countries where women had won the vote. He therefore urged all who adhered to the cause not to do anything which would help the opponents of the suffrage. Once the barrier was thrown down they would, in effect, have gained the victory. He did not like the age limitation, but if there was to be any restriction it seemed to him that the age limit was preferable, because it cut across all classes, and therefore secured some measure of representation for each class.

When the change of Government took place, the present Prime Minister was asked if he wished the work of the speaker's conference to go on. His reply was that he did, and he expressed a desire to have the report before Parliament reassembled. They had therefore one reason the more for expecting that the Government would, without delay, introduce a bill. He was confident the situation created by the speaker's conference was such that it would be impossible for any Government to introduce or any House of Commons to pass a franchise bill unless it gave votes to women. He believed that when they came to rebuild the fabric of the State it would

be based on foundations as broad as those which had enabled the nation to bear the brunt of the war.

A further resolution was passed urging the Government to introduce without delay a bill based on the recommendations of the speaker's conference, provided that it contained, as an integral part, provisions for the enfranchisement of women, notwithstanding that such a bill would not confer the suffrage on the terms of equality for which the meeting stood.

## TEXAS TO HAVE THREE MONTHS DRY CAMPAIGN

Anti-Saloon League Announces  
Corps of Speakers in Effort to  
Carry State for Prohibition

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans for the three months' prohibition campaign to be conducted in Texas under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas have been announced by that organization. This campaign was begun at Orange last week with the Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson, former Governor of Tennessee, and Dr. Edward I. Stearns of New York. These speakers will fill various engagements in Texas, speaking in Dallas on March 25 and closing their campaign at Amarillo on April 8.

The Rev. George R. Stuart of Birmingham, Ala., will begin a four-day itinerary in Houston on March 27. He will speak in Beaumont March 28, San Antonio March 29 and Waco March 30. Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Spanish-American war hero and former member of Congress from Alabama, will speak at Sherman April 3, at El Paso April 15 and at Paris April 21.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counselor and attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, will begin his speaking tour at Hubbard April 15, and will close his campaign at Decatur April 30. Maj. Daniel Morgan Smith, former officer of the United States Army and former general attorney for the Model License League, began his campaign at Giddings and will speak this week at Rockdale, Shiner and other towns.

The Hon. George H. Hodges, former Governor of Kansas, who has been lecturing in Texas for the last week, closed his campaign at Dallas and left for his home at Emporia, Kan. Governor Hodges declared sentiment was strongly in favor of State-wide prohibition in Texas and expressed the belief that the State would go dry if the people were given a chance to vote on the question.

Liquor Obstacle Revealed. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A plan of the liquor interests to put obstacles in the way of ratifying a Federal prohibition amendment by Minnesota has been discovered. A bill introduced called for a State constitutional amendment providing that any constitutional change proposed by Congress and submitted in this State be placed on the ballot at the following election and the report of the referendum vote reported to the Legislature. This would impose a referendum vote before the Legislature could act and would delay action, possibly for two years.

Montana's New "Dry" Law. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

HELENA, Mont.—The State's new "dry" law absolutely prohibits the sale, gift, barter or disposal of alcoholic liquors in any way by any person or to any person, and confers the right of action for damages sustained by any wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person.

BREWING RESTRICTIONS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By restricting the brewing of beer to 10,000,000 barrels, Sir L. Chiozza Money has stated in parliamentary papers, the result will be a saving of imports at the rate of about 600,000 tons dead weight in a year; or what would amount approximately to the saving in employment of 25 ships each of 6000 tons cargo capacity, making four voyages a year. Compared with the prewar output of 36,000,000 barrels, the saving is estimated to be nearly 1,000,000 tons dead weight, or 42 ships of 6000 tons cargo capacity making four voyages a year. Total prohibition of the remaining 10,000,000 barrels would mean a saving of another 385,000 tons of cargo per annum, but in view of the malting which had already taken place it would not be possible this year to reduce imports to the extent of this further quantity. The estimated saving of brewers' material through the restriction is given by Captain Bathurst as 280,000 tons of barley, 35,000 tons of sugar and 17,000 tons of grits.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMBINATION. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts learns from an authoritative source that a meeting was recently held in Berlin between representatives of the great Skoda works at Pilsen, the Austrian Daimler motor works at Vienna, and a number of German industrialists with a view to the establishment of a factory for the building of Skoda railway trucks and motors. The group of German industrialists was composed of representatives of the Hamburg-American Line, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the firms of Hugo Stinnes, Muhlheim A. Ruhm; C. W. Julius Blum & Co. Merseburg; and F. C. Glaser & Co. Erfurt. Baron von Skoda was elected president of the board of directors, and it was decided to purchase the new machine Cyklop factory of Messrs. Mehlis u. Behrens in the neighborhood of Berlin for the enterprise, which will be known as the Imperator Motor Works, and is expected to be in working order in the near future.

## VIERA REPORTS CONDITIONS IN URUGUAY GOOD

President States, However, That  
Allies' Economic Measures  
Have Deeply Affected Uruguayan Productive Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—President Viera's message to the first session of the Twenty-sixth Congress reviews conditions held to be excellent in spite of difficulties which have been encountered, particularly because of unfavorable grazing, and agricultural conditions and because of the disturbances in shipping.

Cordial relations have been maintained, the President reports, with all nations, both neutral and belligerent, and "the rules of neutrality have been applied with rigor and with the most sincere impartiality." Rights to indemnification and adequate satisfaction have been reserved in cases where damage has been done Uruguayan interests.

The economic measures taken by the Entente Allies, with the restrictions upon imports, are stated to have deeply affected Uruguayan productive activity. The "artment of Foreign Relations was unable to secure a guarantee that no firms of this republic would be included in the black list, so sought to lessen the unfortunate results by taking up case after case individually.

Conditions in regard to public instruction are considered good by the President, who gives such figures as were available at the time to indicate the progress. Of the 1014 public primary school authorized, all but 13 are established.

The scholars enrolled totaled only 118 less than an even 100,000, an increase of over 2500, equal to 2.57 per cent over the preceding year. The enrollment of half-time scholars was over 74,000 additional. There have been 55 courses for adults maintained with an enrollment of 5284, which is 1671 more than during the preceding year, with 3666 enrolled for half time attendance. The expenditures for education during the year reached a total of over \$3,250,000, nearly \$500,000 more than during the preceding year.

Special mention is given in the portion of the message referring to the Department of Industries to the National Cattle-raising Congress at which were gathered 311 delegates, representing 180 rural corporations throughout the Republic. Port work at Paysandú and modification of the accounting system of the Uruguay Midland Railroad are mentioned in connection with the work of the Department of Public Works.

Political conditions spoken of by the President include the congressional elections of January when a few over 129,000 citizens exercised their right of suffrage out of a total number of enrolled voters of just over 223,700. Literacy requirements excluded 41,120. The proportion of those voting was higher than during the election of the previous July. There is no outstanding topic discussed in relation to the work of the Department of Army and Navy.

POLICE OFFICIAL REWARDED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRONINGEN, Holland.—An official visit was paid by the British consul at Groningen to the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of presenting the latter with a scarf pin in recognition of the services of the police during an attempt to get fire to the hotel in which the consulate was established. It is believed that the attempt to wreck the hotel was made in order to secure the insurance money and had no political motive.



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## PACIFIC TRADE PROJECTED WITH FOREIGN PORTS

San Francisco Commerce Chamber Issues Summary of Plans  
—Orient to Be Great Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The establishment of several direct steamship lines from San Francisco to European ports as soon as conditions will permit is announced in a summary of the foreign trade of this port for the year 1916 which has just been issued by the Chamber of Commerce. The enlargement of the Java-Pacific service, which has been responsible for increasing the trade of the Dutch East Indies with this port to the extent of \$2,000,000 in the last year, is also announced to take effect as soon as shipping facilities are available.

While Europe is still the chief foreign market of this port the last year's business indicates, says the report, that the Orient will be the great market of the future, especially when the increasing volume of manufacturing on the Pacific Coast shall have attained an amount sufficiently large to supply the oriental demand for manufactured products.

The foreign trade of the port for the year reached a new record, the total being \$123,988,950, an increase of 54 per cent over that of 1915, not including the large amount of foreign trade that passed across the continent on account of lack of shipping facilities. The decrease in European trade caused by the war was nearly \$11,000,000.

The largest increase was in sole leather sold to the Orient, the increase in the export of this commodity being from \$613,000 in 1915 to \$3,305,485. China and British India took nearly \$500,000 worth more of illuminating oil than it did in 1915. Business with Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines caused the trade in gasoline, naphtha, and other petroleum products to increase from \$1,300,000 to \$4,390,732.



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## MASSACHUSETTS HASTENS MEASURES FOR PREPAREDNESS

## MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD LEAVING ARMORY

Mustering in Gets Under Way and Mobilized Companies Take Their Departure to Points "Somewhere" in State

Massachusetts troops were off today. With mustering in finally under way, the first company of National Guardsmen left the armory today for "somewhere" in Massachusetts. The company was loaded on motor trucks to be taken to its new post this afternoon. Others will follow in quick succession according to officials at the East Armory.

Meanwhile Col. Edward L. Logan, commander of the Ninth Regiment, seven companies of which have been at the East Armory waiting to move on to guard duty, was in conference with five vice-presidents representing the three railroads of Boston: Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford. The purpose of the conference was to "discuss transportation."

Four deck divisions and one engineering division of the Massachusetts Naval Militia were preparing equipment today preparatory to going into active duty Sunday on battleships at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Authorization was received from Washington yesterday, and Commodore Parker, chief of the Naval Militia Bureau at the State House, issued orders last night calling the several units together. Notices of the mobilization orders were flashed in Boston theaters urging members of the militia to report for equipment. Like other military and naval orders being issued at this time, the term of the tour of duty is "until further notice."

Most of the units were assembled before midnight last night. Furloughs were issued to most of the men until Saturday night when they are to report at their concentration points or armories.

The units selected are first deck division, Boston, Lieut. William A. Rattigan, chief of company; tenth deck division, Marblehead, and second engineering division, Boston, Lieut. Henry H. Bartlett, chief of division. These three divisions will serve on the U. S. S. Nebraska. The fourth deck division, Lynn, Lieut. Walter G. Howard, chief of company, and the fifth deck division, Fall River, Lieut. John W. Flannery, chief of company, will serve on the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

While National Guard officers had hopes of dispatching the men of the Ninth Regiment to their posts for guard duty today, arrangements were being made to raise the present four troops of Massachusetts Cavalry into a full regiment. This action was precipitated by a meeting of the National Lancers in Faneuil Hall last night. The sum of \$500 was appropriated to establish a recruiting station near the Commonwealth Armory.

Upon investigation, officers of the Ninth Regiment who were much concerned yesterday about the status of a large number of married men who were believed might not be allowed to take the oath of service under the present rules, learned that married officers and enlisted men already enlisted in the National Guard will be accepted for active service if the call comes. While married men whose families are altogether dependent upon them could be excused upon application, they will not be prevented from service because they are married. The rule mentioned applies only to recruits, since single men are especially preferred by the War Department. But the colonel of a regiment has authority to accept even married men if they can show good reason why they should be accepted.

## More Women Wanted

Navy Yard Enrollment Officer Says Twenty Are Needed

Although two young women, regularly enlisted as women of the United States Naval Reserve, went on duty as stenographers at the Navy Yard this morning and four others were taking their examinations preparatory to the same service, Commander Mitchell, chief enrollment officer at the yards, declared today that 20 more will be needed immediately. An office is already being fitted up for a dozen young women who will be enrolled as fast as they can pass the examinations.

After the biggest day's work during the present crisis, recruiting officials at the Navy Yard announced today that 105 men were added to the United States Navy in the First Naval District yesterday. Of this number 75 were from the Charlestown Navy Yard and 30 from the yard at Portsmouth.

Enrollments in the Naval Reserve have been coming in faster and faster, according to Commander Mitchell, but enrolling by units are being discouraged by the Navy officials. They have asked that those who enroll leave their assignment to particular ships and particular duties entirely to the Navy officials.

A party of marines from Port Royal, S. C., was assigned to the First Naval District today. Some of them will be put on duty at the Boston yard, others at Portsmouth. The number, the duties and other details have been deleted from the reports by Navy Yard censors.

An estimate was made by Navy Yard officials this morning that 500 recruits have been added to ships at

the yard in Charlestown since the order to recruit was given.

Lieut. C. S. Keller, head of the Navy Recruiting Station in Boston, shipped 14 recruits to the Newport Training School today and there are more to be sent. At his request a medium sized torpedo, valued at between \$5000 and \$7000, is being brought to Boston for exhibition. Permission has been given by Mayor Curley to place the device on Boston Common, where a platform will be built for it and sailors be placed on duty to explain to the curious the intricate mechanism.

Three hundred men who have seen service in the United States Marine Corps have signed up for service in a marine reserve corps which will be used only for active duty and the members of which may be released from service after war if there is any. Today a campaign was started to increase the number of signers from the large body of former marine men in the first district.

Col. Frank McCoy, retired, having been placed in charge of recruiting in Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk counties, Massachusetts, declared today that radio operators, cavalry, telephone operators, electricians and mechanics are most needed for the reserve forces as well as for the regulars. Already 115 recruits have been sent to training schools from the four counties of his district.

## Veterans Offer Services

First Corps, Fully Equipped and Armed, Announces Its Readiness

Massachusetts, through her Committee on Public Safety, welcomed her newest "minute men" today. Four hundred and twenty-five veterans of the First Corps Cadets, constituting a flying squadron of fully armed and equipped home guards, mounted in automobiles, yesterday sent to the State Committee formal notice to the effect that they are ready to give their services to the State.

With no more than 15 minutes' notice, the new "minute men" say, they can be on their way to any part of the State of Massachusetts and, if necessary, can speed across the entire State in 10 hours. Any hurry call from any part of the coast accessible to automobiles will be followed by a swarm of motor cars humming along highways in that direction. The men have supplied their own uniforms and arms.

Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan, head of the home guards organization of the Public Safety Committee, yesterday sent out an appeal for a larger home guard posted in the cities and towns of the State. He said that every retired commissioned and noncommissioned officer who has seen service in the National Guard, regular Army or Marine Corps, should send his name and address to the safety committee so that the big task of organizing the home guard may be expedited.

## Many Meetings Held

Long Strides Taken in State in Preparations for Safety

Meetings held last night in cities and towns of Eastern Massachusetts caused members of the Public Safety Committee in Boston to record long strides taken in safety preparations today. Relief appropriations were made, new home guards created, safety committees organized and recruits added to National Guard and Home Guard bodies. Newton, with a big mass meeting at the Newton Armory, led all the others in the enthusiasm. Senator Weeks was the speaker at the Newton meeting.

Following the Newton rally seven men were added to the National Guard there and an additional 45 members enlisted in the home guard, now about 200 strong. Arrangements were made for the care of dependents of men who join the National Guard and many of the wealthiest men of the city placed their resources back of their promise to see that this is done. Other speakers at the meeting were: John A. Keller, Edwin O. Childs, the Mayor, the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan and Capt. Henry D. Comarais. William F. Samerelle presided.

The Somerville Board of Aldermen appropriated \$25,000 last night for protective measures. According to Mayor Cliff, who delivered in person a message to the council, a home guard of 1500 men is being recruited.

The Quincy City Council approved the appointment of 200 constables to aid the city committee on public safety. Some of these men will carry revolvers for which permits are to be obtained from the chief of police. Each man who applies will be given a rigid examination in his knowledge and use of firearms before the permit is granted.

Topsfield citizens have planned a mass meeting tomorrow night at which a safety committee will be organized, and Salem people will hear Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew at a mass meeting in Now and Then Hall at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Recruiting will be done at both these meetings.

Capt. Charles H. Robbins and 60 members of Company D, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., made a flying trip from Plymouth to Tremont and Middleboro in 30 automobiles last night. They were seeking 37 additional recruits to bring the company to its war strength. The aim was nearly realized after the trip.

Gloucester's naval apprentice school reported today there are 26 applicants there who signed yesterday. Six more were sent to the Newport school. At a meeting of the City Council last night Woburn set aside \$5000 for the care of families dependent upon members of the National Guard company there, Company S of the Fifth Regiment. The money will be used if the National Guardsmen of that regiment are called to service. The organization of a Dedham and

Westwood Public Safety Committee was perfected at a meeting in Lower Memorial Hall last night and plans were made for a patriotic mass meeting to be held in the Town Hall at 3:30 p. m. next Sunday. From this meeting also a telegram was sent to President Wilson commending his stand and urging him to take decisive action in the present crisis.

## New Regiment Planned

Field Artillery to Be Increased According to Colonel Sherburne

A new Massachusetts regiment of field artillery is a practical certainty and a third and fourth are probabilities, according to Col. John H. Sherburne, commanding the First Regiment Field Artillery, N. G. M. With Massachusetts Infantry mobilized and scattered through the State for guard duty and naval militia units on tours of duty at the navy yard, it was inevitable that action should come in the artillery branch of the service and the subject of additional field artillery in Massachusetts has been under the discussion between the United States War Department and Colonel Sherburne now for several weeks.

Massachusetts was informed some time ago by the Federal War Department that under the National Defense Act she is short one regiment of field artillery. Subsequently Colonel Sherburne submitted to the department a complete brigade organization on paper. The only thing now necessary to make the new regiment a fact is official approval from the Washington authorities.

Colonel Sherburne said today: "I have enough men in our own organization to properly officer a brigade of artillery and then have a surplus of 40 or more. In the event of hostilities we would have no difficulty whatever in raising the necessary complement of men provided we can get the guns for the Third Regiment."

When the new regiment is formed the present First Regiment will be split. A Boston battery, with one from Worcester and with the headquarters company will be made the nucleus of one regiment, the remaining batteries to be recruited in and around Boston, while C Battery of Lawrence and D, E and F batteries, headquartered at Salem, will be the basis for the other. In the event that Massachusetts is required to raise a brigade of artillery, which would be her quota in a volunteer army such as is now being considered by the War Department, Colonel Sherburne has asked for two regular Army officers to command it.

## Submarine Acceptable

But Asst. Secretary of Navy Says Assent of Congress Necessary

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, today sent to Lewis R. Sullivan, a Dorchester representative in the Massachusetts House, a letter concerning the purchase of a submarine by the State of Massachusetts.

The letter, in part, follows: "Referring to your favor of the 5th instant stating that you had introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives a measure pledging the credit of the State for the construction of a submarine vessel for the Navy, I would say in answer to your several inquiries that the assent of the Congress would be necessary to the acceptance of a vessel to be built by a State; that a submarine would be as desirable a gift as a vessel of any other type, and that it would be desirable if the vessel were to be built, that she be constructed under the supervision of this department and in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by it."

"I assure you of the department's appreciation of your effort to aid in providing for the national defense and that should a vessel be provided for as a provision from the State of Massachusetts the department would cooperate in the construction and completion of the same at the earliest date possible."

## Safety Funds Needed

Subcommittee on Finance Sends Out Appeal for Contributions

Massachusetts needs funds for the work of the Committee for Public Safety and the subcommittee on finance of the Safety Committee today drew up an appeal for contributions which will be sent to the public generally. Declaring that the need is urgent and that the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the State for defense purposes should be conserved for the actual fitting out of armed forces, the committee has asked the public to support the safety work.

About three-quarters of the \$1,000,000 fund given by the Legislature, already has been requisitioned for public safety work, and mostly in equipment and items necessary to complete military operations. No part of the fund has been used for the actual expenses of the committee and it is neither the intention nor the desire of the members to touch any part of it.

## Quartermaster Course

Harvard students have been offered a three weeks' course in the duties of the quartermaster, to be held between May 29 and the opening of the summer camp of the training corps. Formed especially for students of the business school it also will be open to certain others in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard who may qualify.

The course will be directed by Capt. W. G. Bowen, assistant to Capt. Constant Cordier, professor of Military Science at Harvard. Prof. W. M. Cole will teach accounting and finance;

Prof. P. T. Cherington will take up supplies and subsistence; and Prof. W. J. Cunningham transportation. Captain Bowen will lecture on enemy organization.

## Patriotic Rally Plans

Fourteen societies will take active part in the Boston patriotic rally scheduled for Saturday night at the Boston Opera House and today the list of speakers was made public. On the program will be Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General; the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, and Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles. Mayor Curley will preside.

The organizations which promise delegates are: The Society of Mayflower Descendants, Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, Ancients and Honorable, Society of Colonial Dames, Navy League, Chamber of Commerce, National Security League, Sons of Massachusetts Society of American Revolution, Military Order of Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Society of War of 1812, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic and the Massachusetts Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

## Militia Reorganization

CONCORD, N. H.—The Legislature, under suspension of rules, has passed a bill providing for the reorganization of the militia, under which every male citizen of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years will be registered in one of four classes. There may be a draft, even in time of peace, to recruit a military unit to full strength. Selection of towns must file in April of each year lists of men eligible for any military class. Another bill passed today provides for a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 10 years in case of malicious injury to public property or the property of any public utility.

## Relief Bills Proposed

Governor McCall probably today will send a message to the Legislature endorsing two bills providing for \$10 a month additional pay to National Guardsmen and \$30 a month for the dependents of soldiers. Both bills were drafted by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and forwarded to the Governor yesterday, with the request that he urge immediate passage as an emergency measure supplementary to the call to arms throughout the Commonwealth to swell the guard units to war strength.

## Real Estate Men Act

Officials of the Boston Real Estate Exchange took first steps today to notify members of that organization that their services will be needed in a real estate regiment of Massachusetts Home Guards. The action was pursuant to instructions given them last night, when 150 members of the exchange, meeting at 31 Doane Street, adopted resolutions calling for a regiment of men all of whom are engaged in the real estate business.

Letters were being prepared today which will notify every member of the exchange that he is needed, and urging him to enlist in the home guard regiment. They will also be asked to give their motor boats, if they have them, for the use of the coast defense patrol and their automobiles, too, for use, part of the time, in recruiting service. Members of the Public Safety Committee who were present at the meeting last night expressed themselves as assured today of complete cooperation by the Boston real estate men.

## New Submarine Chaser

A new submarine chaser, the Scotter, was added to the fleet of three already in use at the Navy Yard by John L. Saltonstall, her owner, today. The boat was delivered at the Navy Yard and turned over to the commandant. She will be equipped with guns and a radio outfit and will then join the Lynx, the Boy Scout, and the Actus in coast patrol and recruiting work.

The harbors of Gloucester, Marblehead and Hull are being inspected by naval officers under Captain Hasbrouck and the civilian aids of Commandant Rush.

Today recruiting automobiles from the Georgia were out as follows: One to Fitchburg, Mass.; another to East Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Lynn; a third to Charlestown, Somerville and Medford, and the fourth, under Miss Mae Matthews, "covered" Boston and suburbs.

## Anti-Submarine Nets Ordered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A contract for 100 steel cable anti-submarine nets was awarded by the Navy Department today. Deliveries will commence within three weeks. The nets are like those extensively used by the Allies in guarding the entrance to the Thames and other rivers.

## Maine Plans for Armories

AUGUSTA, Me.—Resolves appropriating \$80,000 each for armories at Bangor and Lewiston were favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs in the Legislature.

## German Guardsman Sent Home

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Capt. Thomas Hammond of I company, Second Regiment, has ordered Sergt. Emil Gerhardt to his home in Florence until Col. William C. Hayes shall have considered the charge brought against the non-commissioned officer that he expressed pro-German sympathies.

## More Troops Ordered Out

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department this afternoon ordered out the Georgia Artillery Battery A, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh New York National Guard and Squadron A, New York Cavalry.

## EXPLOSION IN AN ARMS PLANT IN BRIDGEPORT

Secrecy Maintained in Regard to the Cause of a Blast in Which Nine Men Were Injured

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Considerable mystery and much secrecy covers an explosion at the Housatonic Avenue branch of the Bridgeport Brass Company, Thursday afternoon, in which nine men were injured.

The company makes a bronze rifle bullet for the United Metallic Cartridge Company and also makes shells for the concern and the Winchester company of New Haven. William R. Webster Jr., vice-president, was asked if it was suspected that the explosion was the work of men outside of the plant in sympathy with the suppression of the manufacture of war materials for the Allies. He replied that the cause of the explosion was unknown. He did not think that unknown men were about, but that was one of the things that would be investigated.

The explosion was from acetylene gas in the forge and experimental shop near the river.

## Raised Flag He Tore Down

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Before more than 1500 persons, Clarence Uter raised the American flag over a store at Norwich, Uter on Saturday night with some companions tore down the flag and was sentenced by the city judge to make a public apology and to put back the flag publicly. Uter saluted the flag and said he was very sorry.

## Fire-Bomb Maker Testifies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Parades, fourth engineer of the German steamship Friedrich der Grosse, tied up at Hoboken, N. J., one of six Germans on trial for plotting to destroy vessels carrying war munitions for the Entente Allies, testified Thursday that of 250 lead cylinders he had made aboard the ship, which turned out afterwards to be fire bombs, 170 turned out to be "good ones." His specialty, he asserted, was soldering them. He worked on the "lead pipe" 14 days, for which he was paid \$15 by Engineer Schmidt of the Friedrich der Grosse. Parades declared he did not know what the "pipes" were to be used for.

## SENATOR WEEKS OFFERS SERVICES TO MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senator John Weeks of Massachusetts called on Governor McCall at the State House today to offer his services in any way that would benefit the State of Massachusetts in the event of war. He stated that personally he will do everything possible at Washington to force the issue with Germany. With regard to preparedness in Massachusetts, Senator Weeks said this State ranked first both in recruiting and in equipment.

"I am going back to Washington tonight," said Senator Weeks, "prepared to vote for war and universal military training. I believe that Congress will back up any request made to it by President Wilson, but action may be delayed" a few days pending the organization of the House. I came here today to offer my services to Governor McCall and will take up with the War Department as soon as I reach Washington the question of equipment for the Massachusetts troops. Massachusetts ranks first in recruits and all other forms of preparedness. Our harbor defenses are in perfect condition and can be manned at a moment's notice."

Asked if he believed the State should stand the expense of equipping its National Guard and of military training, the Senator said the State should stand ready to meet any expense necessary to uphold its standard. He said that he agreed with Governor McCall that the militia should be recruited to full war strength.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS GETS AN INJUNCTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The application of the Associated Press for a writ of injunction restraining the International News Service from appropriating complainant's news at any time prior to publication by complainant's members was granted by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court Thursday. This leaves open for discussion upon the final hearing the question whether the Associated Press is entitled to an injunction against the appropriation by the International News Service of news after its publication by the members of the Associated Press.

## PROHIBITION FAVORED

LYNN, Mass.—State-wide prohibition in Massachusetts is favored in a resolution passed last night at the annual convention of the Southern Essex district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association. About 200 members attended the evening session when another resolution urging the United States Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany was adopted.

## CATHERON CASE ARGUED

Suit of Allison G. Catheron, chief probation officer of Suffolk County against the county for his salary for January amounting to \$291.55, was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court on the legality of his appointment by Judge Charles U. Bell of the Superior Court.

## RELIEF MEN HELD IN PURSUANCE OF AN AGREEMENT

Washington Statement Explains Delay in Withdrawal of the Belgian Commissioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—If Minister Whitlock and his staff should be detained for any extensive period, as indicated in a London dispatch from Amsterdam this morning, the action would be entirely contrary to the understanding of this Government relating to the conditions of departure. The dispatch says that "the Americans have been notified that they cannot leave Belgium before three months at the earliest." The State Department has issued the following statement:

"There appears to be some misapprehension as to the delay in the withdrawal of American members of the commission for relief in Belgium. Shortly after the break in relations with Germany negotiations were instituted with a view to 'providing' for the continuation of the relief work. The German authorities in Belgium invited the American members to remain and gave written assurances that they might leave whenever they desired to give up the work."

"In view of the fact that these men are in the fighting zone, however, it was stipulated that they should, upon relinquishing their work remain for a period of two or three weeks in some German city, on their way to Switzerland, in order to prevent the transmission of any fresh information. This condition was accepted by the relief commission."

"It is not anticipated that the American diplomatic or consular officers will be detained during this period, as written assurances have been received through the Spanish Government that they will be permitted to proceed directly to Switzerland."

## ALGONQUIN FLAG PULLED DOWN BY SUBMARINE CREW

Captain Nordberg and Twenty-Five of Crew of Torpedoed Vessel Land in American Port

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States flag that Captain Nordberg of the United States steamer Algonquin left flying when, with his crew, he abandoned the ship, was pulled down by the crew of the submarine which sank her, he said on his arrival here today. The captain had hoped to see the flag flying until his ship disappeared beneath the waves.

The Germans shelled the Algonquin before the crew left the decks, then went aboard and placed bombs in the hold. The submarine refused to aid him, Captain Nordberg said, and the survivors had to row 65 miles to land. With 25 of the crew, Captain Nordberg arrived at an American port aboard the Orunda.

"As the first shell came over the bridge Captain Nordberg decided to abandon the vessel," First Officer Yerney said. "The captain took charge of the boats by the bridge, and I commanded the boat aft. Twelve of the crew were in each boat. None of the men had an overcoat. Just as the boat touched the water a shrapnel shell burst over the ship, scattering fragments of shell all over the deck above us. We lost no time in pulling away."

"The submarine continued shelling the ship as we pulled away, firing about 25 shots, many of which struck the ship. The submarine came alongside us and asked the name, destination and cargo of the ship. Captain Nordberg asked for a tow toward land, but was refused."

## NORTH END UNION

In aid of the North End Union, Alfred Noyes will give a reading at the Copley-Plaza on the evening of Thursday, April 12. This is announced as his only appearance in Boston this season, and he will read a number of his poems which he has not read here before. Among these are some unpublished verses dealing with the submarine, which were forbidden by the censor to be printed. Mr. Noyes also will intersperse remarks with his readings, telling about the workings of the British Navy.

## NORTHWEST TO SUPPLY PULP

PORTLAND, Ore.—By fully utilizing and developing the resources of the forest reserves in the Pacific Coast states and in Alaska, the Secretary of Agriculture believes that the paper stringency in the United States can be relieved, and the price of print and other pulp paper reduced to a fair and normal figure, says the Oregonian. Not only does the secretary maintain that the Pacific Coast can produce the paper for its own needs, but, through water transportation via the Panama Canal, can reach into and supply the markets of the East.

## CREAMERY IN BREWERY PLANT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon's largest creamery and milk condensery will commence operations in the near future on the premises until recently occupied by the Gambrinus Brewery Company, by the terms of a lease deal concluded recently, says the Oregonian, through which E. E. Merges, secretary of the newly-organized Portland-Damascus Milk Company, obtained a 15-year lease on the Gambrinus holding with an option to purchase the property within the course of four years.

## U. S. OWNERSHIP OF THE RAILROADS CALLED NECESSITY

Speakers at Ford Hall Forum Meeting Say That Private Operation Has Been Failure

Government ownership of railroads in the United States was advocated as desirable and necessary in the interests of adequate service by speakers, led by George E. Roewer Jr., at the Ford Hall Town Meeting last night, who declared that from the economic and social points of view private ownership and management had not proved successful.

Mr. Roewer said that in his opinion the railroad managers had placed profits before service with the result that the transportation facilities had proved inadequate. He stated that the railroads had been subjected to financial mismanagement and utilized as means for amassing large fortunes. Private ownership, he declared, had been a fruitful cause of political corruption.

From the financial standpoint Mr. Roewer held that the privately-owned railroads of the United States have not been successful, and in support of this statement he said that 737 railroads have gone into the hands of a receiver and foreclosure has been ordered on 988. The United States Government, he stated, has given the railroads 215,000,000 acres of land and to secure these gifts the railroads have maintained large lobbies at Washington.

Government ownership in other countries, the speaker said, has resulted in better service, greater safety to passengers, lower rates, improved treatment of employees, and more stable financial conditions.

A speaker from the floor said that Government ownership is inevitable in that sufficient money to place the railroads in the condition necessary to provide adequate service has not been forthcoming from the sale of securities and short-time notes are an uneconomic method of borrowing. He declared that the public would not supply the billions which the railroads state are necessary for improvements because the people well remember the financial scandals involving the railroads. He concluded that the Government would be forced to act in behalf of better transportation facilities.

## ITEMIZED BUDGET REFUSED

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court of Suffolk County, refused yesterday to itemize his budget or explain it to the Boston City Council's Committee on Appropriations, which was finishing its work of examining department heads on their estimates in the second of budget. "He said he would not itemize his budget and the only power which could compel him to do so is the Supreme Court of Massachusetts."

## PROFESSOR HEMENWAY TO TALK

Prof. H. D. Hemenway will give a lecture on "City and Town Beautifying" at 8 o'clock tonight in the hall of the Charles Sumner School, Dorchester, under the auspices of the Roslindale Community Club. The lecture is being given in connection with the Boston cleanup campaign.

## PATRIOTIC EXERCISES

Special patriotic exercises are ordered for the public schools of Boston on Monday, April 2. The notice was sent out yesterday by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer.

## New Gloves for Easter wear

Black or white—Paris point or three-row emb. in self or contrasting tones. One-clasp or two-clasp, at 1.65.

## WASHABLE DOESKIN

Also washable chamols, two-tone emb., self-stitching or spear back. One-clasp, at 1.75.

## FRENCH LAMBSKIN

Black, white or tan, over-seam sewn. Paris point self emb. Two-clasp, at 1.50.

## FRENCH GLACE

White only, over-seam sewn, eight-button length, at 2.00.

## Misses' Corsets

Second Floor

## SPECIAL STYLES

For young ladies, designed to conform with the lines of the new suits and dresses.

## MATERIALS

Batiste, coutil, figured or polka dotted broche, elastic material, white or pink. Prices 1.50 to 3.50.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street, Boston



## CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT AS GERMANY STATES CASE

PRESIDENT HAS  
NATION BEHIND  
HIM IN CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

Because the humiliation which the country has suffered under German domination, as well as it feels the economic loss, New England people, I am convinced, have the proper conception of the value and rights of citizenship.

"The attitude of my State is indicated in the recent granting by the Legislature of \$4,000,000 at the request of the Governor, to be available for whatever use may be demanded by war. The State wants to cooperate with the Federal Government in every possible way."

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, said:

"In my opinion, whatever course the country may be called upon to take, we will find no differences in the sentiment of the workmen of the East and those of the West. The farmers of the West will also, I believe, have the same sentiment as those of the East. Their purpose will be single."

That the calm, conservative judgment of the West is not different from that in the East, namely, that a state of war exists with Germany and that Congress should so recognize the situation, is the view of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. The Senator is one of the Democratic leaders in Congress, being chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the upper branch.

"I think that we are in a state of war with the German Government now," said Senator Chamberlain, "and believe Congress likely next week to recognize such a condition."

The Senator has received numerous letters from his Western constituents, concerning the international crisis, indicating conclusively, he says, the attitude of the West. One of these letters, he explains, is of particular interest, coming from a most conservative business man who, the Senator explains, voted for Mr. Wilson for his first term, but voted against him last fall. Senator Chamberlain kindly permitted The Christian Science Monitor to print an extract from this letter, as follows:

"I am more and more impressed with the President's steadfastness of purpose, and admire his handling of the situation. I have been in hopes that Germany would at last realize that she could not treat the United States as a mere, and would not torpedo our ships, but, unfortunately, such is not her attitude. As much as I should regret to see war, I should regret much more to see this United States supine and indifferent to the consequences of a vigorous protection of our shipping."

"While I am in hopes that it will not be necessary for us to send an army to Europe, I am quite satisfied that the President's decision, whatever it may be, will be a wise one. I trust from the situation your Universal Service Bill may get through Congress. I say your bill, not that I am familiar with its details, but that I am in sympathy with the general purpose."

One Senator, who declined to be quoted, said there would be, in his opinion, no practical difference between a declaration of a state of war or of an actual declaration of war, no difference outside of the historical effect. He said, however, that he understood some Republicans would attempt to have Congress immediately declare war on Germany, though it was the belief that the majority would prefer to declare only a state of war.

This Senator urged the exertion of every effort to prepare the Nation, not only for this war, which appears imminent, but for its future safety, when the European struggle shall be ended. For the present, he holds that the most vulnerable point of attack on the United States is through Mexico. He said that the country's attention was trained on the direct issue with Berlin, there undoubtedly would be attempts by Germany to complicate affairs by fomenting trouble among the Mexicans on the border.

Senator Townsend, Republican, of Michigan, stated that the action of Congress would probably hinge directly upon the recommendations and facts concerning international affairs that are contained in the message of the President. He said he understands that Mr. Wilson has some new and important facts, known only to the White House, which will be presented to Congress.

In his States Senator Townsend declared the sentiment regarding the German problem is conflicting. He believes, personally, however, that the greater number of people in the United States will earnestly support the President if he asks for a declaration of a state of war.

The Senator said he would be glad to discover truth in the reports of a willingness of the Imperial German Government to recede from its intolerable attitude toward this country. He doubted very much, however, that any such reports were true, and said he was not being governed by them. He thinks there will not be serious opposition in Congress to the President's plans, and that whatever reasonable legislation Mr. Wilson recommends will be readily granted.

Senator Saulsbury, Democrat, of Delaware, president pro tempore of the Senate, on reaching Washington Thursday from a 10-day trip in the South, said, when asked for his views on the relations between the United States and Germany, that there is one thing he thought should be done in order to definitely clear the ground for the future, no matter what that might be.

"This country," he said, "should de-

clare that the treaties existing between the United States and Germany have been abrogated by their repeated gross violations, as evidenced by the sinking of American ships and the taking of American lives, as well as by the refusal to permit the commerce of this country to safely use the high seas in the express way provided in the treaties of 1785 and 1799, and reaffirmed by the treaty of 1828, all of which have been recognized by both countries, notably by our own Supreme Court, as existent and in force."

Senator Saulsbury declined to say whether he thought Congress should declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany, or should make a declaration of war, stating that he thought the Executive should be heard before anyone came to a conclusion as to what course should be adopted. He continued:

"Assuming that Congress shall declare a state of war existing, or should make a declaration of war, there should be no hesitation or delay of any kind in doing whatever we can to bring to an end the war upon which we would then enter."

"The downfall of the house of Romanoff in Russia removes the last anomaly in the world war, which now goes on practically between military autocracy, on the one hand, and republics and democratic monarchies on the other. The people of Russia, as a people, are now joined with the democratic monarchy of Italy, with the democracy of Great Britain and the Republic of France, in the endeavor to put an end to monarchies who claim the divine right of kings to rule over people."

"The overthrow of the Russian monarchy is, in some measure, possibly in full measure, as I look at it, a recompense for the horrible suffering caused by the European War. Millions of men have given up their lives and tens of millions have suffered, but the future lives of hundreds of millions in Russia and throughout the world will probably be better and brighter. Had it not been for this terrible war, possibly generations would have passed before the people of Russia came into their own."

"If we enter upon this war, it goes without saying that we must assist those who are upon the same side with us, in every possible way. The credit of our Government will undoubtedly be loaned to the Allies, to any extent needed, for every soldier at the front is doing some of the work we might properly be called upon to do, and every gun they use and every shell they shoot is, then, for a common cause."

"The great power of this country can best be exercised by using our industrial skill in organization, and undoubtedly for six months to a year, at least, the only men we could send to Europe would be small expeditionary forces, which would be chiefly useful for sentimental purposes, but in my opinion this Government should up its full share when it makes common cause with the Allies. We must not be slackers."

"I know of no better way, while we are preparing an army, than of furnishing say 1,000,000 of the soldiers of France with all their food, equipment, munitions and necessities until we are able, through our own Army and Navy, to exert at least the power of 1,000,000 for the cause which will have become a common one. There could be no hesitation on the part of France, or the Allies combined, in accepting such an offer, and with the understanding that this condition should continue until we could exert our own force as a portion of the allied strength, and there should be no hesitation on our part in doing at least this much."

"As to the terms of our participation in this European struggle, they would not be difficult of understanding, nor hard to reach. Washington said we could rely upon temporary alliances to provide for extraordinary emergencies, and any alliance between this country and European nations could, of course, be only temporary. On European countries doubtless would be the burden of settling the terms of peace, so far as European countries, their national boundaries and forms of government are concerned. It would be sufficient for us to know that no military autonomy would be permitted to remain, at the end of the war, what would threaten us or a fleet by which armies could be sent to invade us and that the interest of countries throughout the world, and especially of those with whom we must join in this war, makes this a reasonably united desire."

"If this war ends, and Europe settles her own boundaries and the forms of government which will exist there, and we on this side of the Atlantic are allowed to resume, without possibility of European aggressions, our ordinary peaceable lives, we will not have become embroiled in the quarrels of Europe, nor any European nation given an excuse for interfering with the republics of this Hemisphere."

Among representatives, practical unanimity in support of the President is shown. This is irrespective of section or party lines. Prediction of what specific steps the President will recommend is not made in many cases, but the opinion is that the declaration that a state of war exists is practically unanimous. The East, the South, the Middle West and the West, all give indications, among those seen by representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, of their intention to follow the President. Opposition was frequently expressed, however, to sending United States troops to Europe, or to any such size of army as has been recommended in some quarters of this country.

Representative Jones of Virginia said:

"My idea is that Congress ought to declare that, as a result of Germany's action, this country is virtually in a state of war. I doubt the advisability

of a resolution declaring war on Germany, not because we shall not soon be at actual war with Germany, but because international complications might arise with the passage of such a resolution. Whilst I believe in thorough preparation, and am more convinced than ever before that we should have a strong and efficient navy, I feel that the country has become hysterical over the war scare. I don't believe that we ever shall need as large an army as some people advocate, nor do I believe any good can be accomplished by rushing work upon battleships and battle cruisers ordered by Congress. These cannot be completed for from three to five years, and, in my judgment, it is not possible for the war to last anything like that long. It is my belief that Germany is more nearly exhausted than is known outside that country. I place the limit of her endurance at six months."

Representative Byrns of Tennessee said: "I think that Congress will, with practical unanimity, vote to support the President in whatever he asks. While I find the people at home do not desire war, they feel that we have reached a point where we have little choice."

Representative Adamson of Georgia: "I hear that if we declare that a state of war exists, Germany is going to deny it, and offer to arbitrate. We ought to lend \$5,000,000 to Russia, England and France, and then they will whip Germany in a little while." Mr. Adamson will support the President.

Representative Wood of Indiana: "I will tell you one thing which I think we ought not to do, and that is to send our men to Europe. As to the sentiment in my own district, there are a lot of hot-heads who want war; but the great majority of the people take the sober, commonsense view, and are not in favor of war, but are opposed to war if it can possibly be avoided. As to whether it can still be avoided, it seems to me that we have kept out of it so far all right, so why can't we keep out a little while longer? England told us to keep out of the North Sea where she has planted mines, and we have kept out. If we can keep out of the North Sea, why can't we keep out of the waters around Great Britain? If we submit to a wrong from one nation, why should we become so hysterical about wrongs committed by another?"

Representative Borland of Missouri: "If we could get below the surface of the present excitement, I do not think that much difference in the views of the people of the United States on the subject of defense would be found. But there is a general agreement on the method of preventing further outrages upon the lives and property of United States citizens. The President has certainly not been rash or hasty in the diplomatic relations with foreign countries, and, if he has erred at all, it has been on the side of patience and forbearance, but under his constitutional oath, he cannot permit the United States flag to be fired on, on land or sea, without using full power of his office in defense. I think that we can continue to trust him not to go too far, or to involve this Nation unnecessarily."

Representative Towner of Iowa: "I do not know what Congress ought to do beyond what I know that I will: whatever the President asks, or any member of Congress asks, I will support him. I am not a member of Congress, but I can speak from accurate knowledge as to sentiment there."

Representative Littlepage of West Virginia: "I think Congress will, and ought to, authorize the President to take such steps as are necessary to preserve and protect the integrity and honor of the Nation. I have implicit confidence in him, and so have the people, without reference to politics. They know that he is opposed to war if it can be honorably avoided. The responsibility the man is under is distressing. Two hundred or so of our citizens have been killed, and I don't know how many millions of our property destroyed. The people of the United States are tolerant, and wish to have peace if we can have it on honorable terms, but to them we have aroused, we are the hardest fighters the world has ever known. I hope and pray that the German Kaiser and his advisers will realize that they have imposed upon us enough, and at least modify the submarine warfare so that we can stay out of the war, and at the same time preserve our national integrity and honor."

One representative from Pittsburgh, Pa., looks for declaration by Congress that a state of war exists and another whose district is also in that city, and who also declined to speak for publication, said that he had received a dozen letters or so favoring peace, and the rest of his constituents were saying nothing.

From one North Dakota district the Representative has received some 50 postcards, sent out by the Committee for Democratic Control, but said that he did not attach much weight to "artificially stimulated" correspondence with a Congressman. He stated that he did not know how his district felt.

A Representative of a Michigan district in a large city stated that, although there was a considerable German vote in his district opposed to war, he expected a declaration that a state of war exists, and will support such action.

Reports covering a large section of Indiana are to the effect that many constituents are writing in, and that while there are a number for and a number against action against Germany, practically all of those opposed to action can be traced to German influence or sympathy.

From Louisiana and Mississippi, the reports are that the people are

strong in support of the President, but with little more definite than that. From New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, the reports are generally in favor of action to support the President in taking steps against Germany.

The foregoing interviews are typical of the prevailing sentiment among representatives now in Washington. In a large number of instances where calls were made in the House Office Building, the secretary on duty said in the absence of the Representative that there was no question as to his chief's standing with the President in any patriotic action he may require. This was invariably the answer.

UNITED STATES  
STAND AS SEEN  
BY CHANCELLOR

(Continued from page one)

Socialist minority leader, declaring that experience justified distrust in the Government policy, and that America had been forced to side against Germany, while the neutrals hated her. A just peace must be reached as soon as possible, and Russian events under the leadership of Social Democrats had proved that the peace-loving ideal of Social Democracy was attainable.

## Pacifist Aid Seen

Speech of German Chancellor  
Taken as Effort to Shift Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports of the speech of the German Chancellor on the relations of Germany and the United States, reveal what is considered to be a purpose to supply the friends of Germany in this country with material for use in making the President's forthcoming appeal to Congress more difficult. The fact is known in Berlin that Congress will declare that a state of war exists, and the only hope of preventing this action, it is seen, would be in the effort of the Chancellor to make it appear that the United States is assuming the attitude of aggressor.

The speech, according to reports that have reached Washington, opens with a reference to the imminent assembling of the special session of Congress and the action that will follow, showing that this event was uppermost in the Chancellor's thought.

The open bid to the pacifists in the United States, it is seen, lies in the declaration that Germany is not making war on the United States, and has no intention of doing so. The pronouncement, it is thought, will have no appreciable effect on Congress, nor will it deter the Administration in its fixed purpose to resist the German unrestricted submarine warfare policy. The speech, it is noted, contains no hint that the Imperial Government entertains any intention to alter its submarine policy. So long as that policy continues, the United States will use every possible resource to combat it, and no agreement or understanding of any character can be reached with Germany that does not involve as the prerequisite step the abandonment of unrestricted submarine warfare.

As the speech will be regarded in its true light as hypocritical and intended to help the friends of Germany in this country, if they proceed to make use of it to thwart the purpose of the Government to defend this Nation's interests, they will be playing into the hands of Germany.

Friends of the Administration are amazed that the impression should be sent out to the world from the German capital that this country must be responsible for any war with Germany, when the record facts are that the history of the past two years belies every word the Chancellor utters. The United States finds itself today, friends of the Administration feel, making vast preparations, not to make war, but to defend itself against conditions created entirely and solely by Germany.

The activities of the Emergency Peace Federation and other organizations working to prevent the United States from carrying out defensive measures, are progressing. How these interests expect to win any delay to the advantage of the enemy of this country does not yet appear, but plenty of energy is evident. Between now and the opening of Congress they will be in evidence. Major Pullman, chief of police, has refused a permit for a parade the pacifists planned for Monday. As another parade, for an opposite and patriotic intention, was also refused a permit for Saturday, the German interests appear satisfied. The Federation will hold a mass meeting Monday. Louis P. Lochner of New York is in command of the forces opposing the Government, and announcement is made that speakers at the meeting will be David Starr Jordan, Rabbi Judah Magnes and Daniel Kieffer of Cincinnati.

WOODWARD BILL FAVORED

The "Woodward Bill," so-called, which amends the Workmen's Compensation Act so that employees may choose their own physician at the time of the injury, was favorably reported by the legislative committee on the Judiciary yesterday. The bill was filed accompanying the petition of Dr. Samuel H. Woodward, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and others.

POULTRY GRADING STATIONS

TORONTO, Ont.—The success of central wool grading stations in bringing about better prices for the wool to the producer has started the establishment of similarly conducted stations for the preparation of other farm products for sale, poultry being an instance, says the Mail and Empire.

PATERNALISM IS  
ATTACKED BY U. S.  
SENATOR WEEKS

## Tendencies of Government Criticized by Member of Upper Branch of Congress in Boston

Paternalistic and socialistic tendencies of the United States Government were deplored by United States Senator John W. Weeks, in speeches delivered last night in which he declared that the people of the United States, regardless of political affiliations, would stand behind their constituted authorities to a man in case of war. He also criticized the financial policies of the present Administration.

In speaking before the Alston-Brigham Republican Club at the City Square Hotel he stated that he was opposed to the present paternalistic trend of the Government, which he described as a movement to bring the Government into competition with its own citizens.

"The Government is building railroads in Alaska," he said. "It has appropriated \$50,000,000 and put it into the hands of a shipping board which may buy, sell, operate, charter ships or do many things in connection with ships, and we are going to build a Government armor-making plant to make our own armor and to erect a nitrate plant costing something like \$25,000,000."

"There are five men appointed to the shipping board and not one of them has had any practical experience in shipping matters and only one has had indirect experience. Even if their powers were wisely exercised, the result could not help being harmful, because I contend that the Government cannot operate an industry as cheaply or as wisely as it can be operated by individuals or by concentrated capital, and that in a degree the enterprise is going to be a failure."

Senator Weeks criticized the imposition of income taxes by both the Federal and State governments, saying that the revenue which the Federal Government derives from the income tax is needed by the State. He favored a return to customs duties as the chief source of revenue for the Federal Government.

The speaker predicted acute competition for trade with the return of peace. The European nations, he said, are manufacturing products more economically and more efficiently at present than the United States and that after the war Europe would not be in a financial position to buy imports, but that necessity would force them to sell. He expressed the belief that unless the import duties of the United States are increased the industries would be affected adversely.

At a patriotic rally held by the Newton Committee on Public Safety in the West Newton Armory last night Senator Weeks urged universal military training for the United States. His statement that he would vote for a declaration of war on Germany, a proposition he expected to be made next week, elicited much applause from the audience.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following Army orders were issued on Friday:

Capt. Frank K. Chapin, Cavalry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the signal corps.

Capt. Louis H. McKinley, Seventh Field Artillery, will proceed to Ft. Slocum.

Leave of absence for two months and 25 days is granted First Lieut. George F. Lewis, corps of engineers.

Each of the following named junior military aviators, signal corps, is relieved from duty with first aero squadron: Captains Leo G. Heffernan, John C. McDonnell, Sheldon H. Wheeler and Paul L. Ferron.

Capt. Joseph Casper, medical corps, will report to western department for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, dental corps, is retired.

Capt. John G. Quekemyer, cavalry, will report to the Army War College for temporary duty.

Maj. William McK. Lambdin, eighth field artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Ft. Bliss, Tex. Maj. Chandler P. Robbins is relieved from further duty in the southern department.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, Com. Hutch I. Cone and Maj. Oliver Edwards, is appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of organizing the employees of the Canal Zone for military purposes connected with the defense of the Panama Canal.

First Lieut. Richard A. Nicholas Lunsford E. Oliver, James B. Cress, Peter C. Bullard and Allen P. Cowgill, are transferred from the first regiment of engineers to the second regiment of engineers.

First Lieut. Leo J. Dillow is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands and assigned to station at San Francisco.

WOULD BE MODEL CITY

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Elgin, a suburb of Chicago with 30,000 inhabitants, aspires to become the model city of the United States, according to a dispatch to The Gazette. Plans along that line are being drawn by E. H. Bennett of the Chicago City Plan Commission. Even now it has no slums or tenements and its workmen are all skilled and artistically inclined. Commission government, a perfect boulevard, park and playground and civil center system, industrial and residential zoning, no smoke, dual transportation and traffic regulation are a few of the things on tap.

MILITANT "WETS"  
MAY CONTEST  
HOUSE CONTROLCongressman Gallivan Brings  
New Complications Into Congress in Retaliation for Prohibition Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Gallivan of Boston, armed with the supposed support of other militant "wets," has brought new complications into the uncertainty surrounding the control of the House of Representatives, which will convene on Monday. Mr. Gallivan has announced that, beyond voting for Camp Clark for speaker, he will not support the Democrats in the House, which might mean that he had a small group acting with him, that the Democrats would be unable to elect their slate for majority members of the Ways and Means Committee. It is on this that the real test of House control comes.

What was at the time construed as something of a declaration of war by Mr. Gallivan was made when the District Prohibition Bill was put through the last House under a special rule that shut off all debate and under the filibuster which the "wets" were conducting to keep the bill from a vote.

Mr. Gallivan soon after succeeded, with others similarly inclined, in defeating the judgeship bill desired by some of the same southern Democrats who had been conspicuous in putting through the prohibition legislation. Mr. Gallivan now says that southern Democrats should not be "in the saddle" during these critical times, claiming that no one section of the country should be in control. This is considered as but thinly veiling his well known and admitted intention of fighting the "hysterical" tendencies of the House for prohibition, even to the extent of bolting his party.

Further splits and factional differences are hinted at. By no means is it certain that former Minority Leader Mann will be able to get all the votes behind his candidacy for speaker when the Republicans theoretically have and there are rumors which go so far as to say that the Republican caucus will decide upon another candidate than Mr. Mann. Representative Lenoir, classed as a moderate Progressive, and a member of the Rules Committee is also mentioned. The outspoken opposition to Mr. Mann has, however, been almost absent since the adjournment of the last session.

Among the Republican ranks there are those favoring bipartisan organization, those looking to strengthen progressive influence, those to whom opposition to Mr. Mann is a main consideration and others who favor a temporary organization until the urgent business is disposed of. So the Republicans have little prospect of any smoother sailing than the Democrats with the "wet" insurgents, headed by Mr. Gallivan, who virtually declare war against the Democrats for forcing so much prohibition legislation through the closing days of the last session.

Especially is Representative Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, denounced by the "wets," and it is hinted that an agreement on the part of the Democrats to displace him from that chairmanship in the event of Democratic control, would swing the Gallivan group into line. Such agreement upon the part of Democrats is, however, considered unlikely, because the southern Democrats are generally strongly in favor of prohibition legislation and might sacrifice the support of the group of "wet" Democrats from the large eastern cities rather than surrender.

Thus it is seen that forces are at work which may result in placing the Democratic Party more openly and resolutely before the country as favoring prohibition, even though a split with the Democratic municipal machines of Boston and New York might result.

INTERNATIONAL PARTY

International songs were a feature of the international party given at the Young Women's Christian Association on Berkeley Street yesterday afternoon by Miss Alfreda M. Mosher of the international department.

Graduating exercises of the evening high and elementary schools of Boston were held last evening at the various schools. Diplomas awarded amounted to approximately 900, while 8000 certificates of proficiency were granted.

GIRLS' HAT SHOP

Fileene's

HAND-MADE hats for girls  
\$2.95 to \$10

Hand-made hats are always prettier and more comfortable than others. Mostly of crushable satin-straw with hand-embroidered crowns and hand-made flowers.

Chiffon and Georgette crepe make adorable soft brims and yards of ribbons make crowns and streamers.

Old-fashioned English daisy wreaths around some.

Plenty of mushroom kinds and floppy brims. These hats were made for Easter Sunday, but there are plenty that will be nice for school as well.

Fileene's—fourth floor—mail orders filled  
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

VERMONT VOTES  
MILITARY \$1,000,000

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont House passed unanimously under suspension of rules today a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for clothing, equipment and maintenance of Vermont's military forces. The appropriation was made in response to Governor Graham's special message to the Legislature.

## Motor Car Census

HARTFORD, Conn.—A census of all motor vehicles in Connecticut (which may be used by the State or Federal Government in any emergency arising out of the war is being taken by Secretary of State Frederick L. Perry, under whose department supervision of motor vehicles is placed by law. Cards, to be filled out, are being sent out to all motorists, who have registered since Jan. 1. About 35,000, it is stated, have registered to date.

## Submarine Chasers Held

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two submarine chasers built by an Illinois company for the Mexican Government and ready for shipment have been ordered held by the United States officials at Washington. The president of the company which built the boats said the boats had not been commandeered, but simply ordered held. Each submarine chaser is 76 feet long and the building required 120 days.

## More Guards Ordered Out

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Batteries B and F of the Connecticut National Guard were ordered mustered into Federal service by the War Department today.

PORTUGUESE BOY  
ALLOWED TO LAND

After remaining at the immigration station for three months awaiting deportation on account of his age, Manuel Pereira, 17, of Portugal was today permitted to land at Boston through the activities of Joseph Dutra, president of the Portuguese Immigrant Aid Society. Military laws of Portugal permit no boy over 15 to leave the country, and in order to get out of the country Pereira's relatives secured him a passport under an assumed name, giving his age as 13 years.

On reaching Boston three months ago Pereira was ordered deported on account of an immigration law of the United States which permits no boy under 16 years of age to land unless accompanied by one parent or destined to a parent in the United States. Because of the conditions of ocean travel he was held for deportation, but a few days ago he told his true story to one of the stewards and on being brought again before the immigration board he was allowed to land and proceed to the home of a cousin in North Adams today.

CANADIAN BILL  
RAISES MINE TAXES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A dispatch from Toronto says that a measure introduced in the Legislature of Ontario not only will tax the nickel companies but affect every mine in Ontario. A tax of 5 per cent is to be levied on all profits of mines from \$10,000 to \$50,000, of 6 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000, of 7 per cent from \$100,000 to \$150,000, with an increase of 1 per cent for every \$50,000. The International Nickel Company thus would pay a tax of \$1,000,000 instead of \$400,000, as in the past year.

WIRELESS WARNINGS  
TO BRITISH SHIPS

NORFOLK, Va.—Wireless warnings to British shipping against possible attack by German submarines in contiguous Atlantic waters were sent broadcast from allied warships off here today. Allied warships, it was stated, have received orders not to anchor at night.

## EVENING SCHOOLS CLOSE

Graduating exercises of the evening high and elementary schools of Boston were held last evening at the various schools. Diplomas awarded amounted to approximately 900, while 8000 certificates of proficiency were granted.



## PREMIER TALKS TO WOMEN OF SUFFRAGE PLAN

Mr. Lloyd George Says Bill Being Drawn Proposes to Give Certain Voting Power to Women in United Kingdom

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George yesterday received the largest deputation of women which has ever waited on a Prime Minister. The deputation, which was introduced by Mrs. Fawcett, asked especially if the Government had promised to introduce a franchise bill including women's suffrage; if the Government intended to make woman suffrage an integral part of the Government bill, and if Government whips would put men in support.

Mr. Lloyd George informed them that he had given instructions for preparing drafts of a bill in which the Speaker's conference resolutions would be incorporated. Though not a Government bill, Government machinery would be used to press it through the House of Commons, but no decision as to whether for any part of the bill had been reached.

The interest shown in the question was indicated by the many spheres from which the deputation were drawn. It included women police, omnibus conductors, munition workers, railway workers, doctors and representatives of many other professions and trades in which women's services are being used.

Among the prominent people present were Lady Forbes-Robertson, Lady Cowdray, Lady Abercromby, Miss Anderson, Inspector of factories, Miss Mary MacArthur, Mrs. Walte of Canada, Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Fawcett. The last named spoke in support of the deputation's plea.

Mrs. Fawcett also mentioned that Mrs. Tennant and Miss Violet Markham were unavoidably prevented from being present, and on Mr. Lloyd George showing surprise at the announcement as regarded Miss Markham, Mrs. Fawcett explained that the latter had become a convert to women's suffrage as a result of the war.

### British Action Indorsed

Boston Suffrage Leaders Praise the Attitude of Mr. Asquith

Resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, commending the action of the British Government in taking steps favoring the introduction of equal suffrage in Great Britain, are receiving the indorsement of suffrage workers in Greater Boston, who are unanimous in declaring this step "a wonderful victory." Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the association, in commenting on this action today, said that she rejoiced in the victory of "our English sisters" and hoped that the United States Congress would show its confidence in the loyalty of American women by similar action.

"We greatly appreciate," she said, "what the British Parliament has done and especially wish to note our satisfaction that this was backed and put through by Mr. Asquith, who had previously been on the opposition side. It shows what a truly great statesman Mr. Asquith is, in being big enough to recognize the scope of women's service in time of war and their right to full citizenship with a voice in the councils of the Government."

"Women always have been ready and capable of such service, since time began, and all that was needed was the test of emergency to show all thinking men their rights in the ballot, and not only the justice but the expediency of their cause."

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the executive council in Boston yesterday: "Whereas, the British House of Commons, in recognition of the sacrifices and services of the English women which the present exigency has brought out, has voted by an overwhelming majority to enact legislation enfranchising English women, and "Whereas, former Premier Asquith, the former chief opponent of woman suffrage, himself presented the motion in favor of woman suffrage with eloquent conviction, be it

"Resolved, That the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association express its appreciation of the action thus taken and congratulate the English women on their great victory."

## SPAIN SEEKS COAL FROM BRITISH MINES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—It is understood the Marquis de Cortina, once Director of Commerce, now in London, is of the opinion that a monthly shipment of 150,000 tons of coal for Spain, which would be sufficient for national interests.

### CALL FOR DISPLAY OF FLAG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayors of 215 American cities have been called upon to cooperate in bringing about an organized display of the Stars and Stripes from homes throughout the country on and after April 2, when Congress meets in extra session. The American Defense Society, the National Security League, the American Rights League and the Business Men's National Service League united in the call.

## RUSSIAN APPEAL TO PEASANTS TO CULTIVATE LAND

Manifesto Urges Germans to Follow Russia's Example and Cast Off Semi-Despotic Yoke

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Grand Dukes and other Romanoffs have sworn fidelity to the Provisional Government.

M. Rodzianko has issued a proclamation appealing to peasants to cultivate to the utmost the vast areas of the country, so that there may be an abundance of grain.

The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a manifesto to the people of all countries, particularly to "German brothers of the proletariat" and calling upon them "to cast off the semi-despotic yoke as the Russian people have thrown off the autocracy of Tsardom."

The Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates held a mass meeting on Tuesday to support the Social Democratic party's appeal to all workers to unite to stop the war, "began and carried on solely in the interest of the King's landowners and bankers."

It may be noted, however, that M. Guchkoff's visit with Prince Durnovo, members of the army on all fronts from the Baltic to the Bukovina reveals nothing of this attitude among the soldiers, who regard the revolution as having been carried through to enable them to beat the Germans.

### Greetings to Be Exchanged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—A deputation of British and French Labor and Socialist parties will proceed immediately to Petrograd to convey to the Russian people the fraternal greetings of the French and British democracies.

## BOAT FROM A TORPEDOED SHIP REACHES SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—A boat belonging to the British steamer Alwick Castle has landed on the Spanish coast. The vessel was torpedoed 320 miles from the nearest land without warning on March 19. Only the previous day it had rescued the crew of another British ship which had also been torpedoed. The passengers and crews of both vessels got away in five boats, and the boat which has landed contained 29 people, including the stewardess and a child. Eight, however, succumbed before reaching land, and the sufferings of the survivors were extremely serious.

During the week three other boats were also picked up, one having 27 passengers, another 29 and a third 20, five of those in the latter boat having succumbed.

### Relief Ship Makes Port

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another Belgian relief steamer, the fourth within a week, has arrived at a port in Holland, it is announced by the commission for relief in Belgium. These four steamers, it was said, are the first of 24 sent by the commission from North Atlantic ports since diplomatic relations between this country and Germany were severed. Fourteen steamers, carrying the new German safe conduct passes, are reported west bound and out of the danger zone.

### La Touraine Arrives Safely

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French line passenger steamship La Touraine has arrived safely at a French port after a voyage across the Atlantic, according to a message received by the line's agents here. The vessel carried 36 passengers, including 12 American citizens, when she left an American port.

### Portuguese Ship Torpedoed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Portuguese ship Argo, 1488 tons, which sailed from here Feb. 9 for London with a cargo of merchandise and several Americans in her crew, has been torpedoed and sunk, said a cablegram received by the owners' agents here. There were nine United States Negroes among the 22 men in the Argo's crew. All the others were Portuguese.

### Cunard Orduña Arrives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cunard liner Orduña arrived at an American port last night, relieving fears which had been entertained for her because of the fact that she should have arrived, if she made the voyage in normal time, three days ago.

## SUBMARINES WERE PATROL MOTORBOATS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official announcement that the "supposed submarines" reported off Montauk point were in reality patrol motor boats returning to Long Island sound after trial trips, has been made by the Navy Department.

"The Navy Department," said a department statement, "has run down the rumor that two strange submarines were sighted off Montauk point at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 25, headed into Long Island sound. These supposed submarines were two patrol motorboats returning from a trial trip. The builder has stated that these boats passed Montauk point at the time stated and that one was trailing the other, which was in accordance with the reports of submarines sighted."

## NEW EXEMPT BILL TO RECRUIT BRITISH ARMY

Mr. Bonar Law Tells House of Commons Use of Discharged and Rejected Will Make Up Shortage

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Bonar Law, in a grave speech in the House of Commons yesterday, indicated the needs of the Army in introducing a bill empowering the revision of medical exemptions. He explained that arrangements were made last autumn for the provision of men for the present campaign on a given scale.

Recruits obtained since the beginning of the year had fallen short of the estimated number by 100,000, owing to the needs at home for shipyards, etc., being so pressing that the Army had temporarily to give way. To a considerable degree the shortage had been made up by using more men behind the lines who were not fit to go into the fighting line. Women were also being utilized behind the lines in such work as cooking, clerical work, etc.

Nevertheless, there was still a shortage and if not made good their prospects in the coming campaign would be seriously jeopardized. The Government believed the problem was a matter of organizing at home and the bill which provided for the new exemption of discharged and rejected men, would enable the military authorities to deal with 1,000,000 men, of whom at least 100,000 would be forthcoming for the needs of the army within the next three months.

The Government recognized the hardships the bill involved, especially the absence of finality. No man discharged from the army would be called up in less than a year from the time he was discharged. No one rejected would be called up again for six months. The British casualties so far this year had been relatively less, but every one in the House must know that a time of fighting with terrible casualties was in front of them.

The whole value of the year's campaign might depend upon their being able to drive home the successes, and failure in men might mean the difference between complete and incomplete victory.

Discussion turned more on the matter of pensions for men taken into the Army unit and then rejected than on the fundamental idea of the bill. The question of raising the age limit was also strongly raised by Winston Churchill and Mr. Pringle, and Mr. Bonar Law informed the House that the Government would not be hostile to a secret session if desired.

### Beer Restrictions Planned

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to a question, said further restrictions on the output of beer would be issued today or tomorrow.

## BRITISH FORCE DEFEATS TURKS SOUTH OF GAZA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday dealing with the operations of the Egyptian expeditionary force says: "Telegraphing yesterday the commander-in-chief in Egypt reports that we advanced our troops 15 miles from Rafa to Wadi Ghuzeiz, five miles south of Gaza (in Palestine), to cover the construction of a railway."

"On Monday and Tuesday we were heavily engaged in this neighborhood with a force of about 20,000 of the enemy forces. We inflicted very heavy losses on them, taking 900 prisoners, including the general commanding and the whole division of staff of the Fifty-third Turkish Division. These figures include four Austrian officers and 32 Austrians and Germans of other ranks. We also captured two Austrian 4.2-inch howitzers."

"All the troops behaved splendidly, especially the troops of the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey regiments and the Anzac and yeomanry mounted troops."

## GERMAN REPORT ON CREWS DENIED

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British Admiralty issued a statement yesterday regarding the German wireless press message announcing that captains of British merchant ships had been ordered to take on special crews for trips to Entente and neutral ports. After calling attention to the "amazing impudence" of this statement it continues:

"Not one case has occurred of a British sailor refusing to go to sea, and the reference to the employment of only colored and neutral crews is an invention circulated with the obvious intention of stirring up trouble in Moslem and in neutral countries."

BERLIN, Germany (Friday), by wireless to Sayville)—"According to reports from Rotterdam," says the Overseas News Agency, "the captains of British merchant steamers have been instructed to take only colored crews for trips to ports of the Entente Allies and for traffic with neutral ports to ship only neutral sailors. On account of the increasing number of desertions in British ports the sailors must immediately go on board as soon as they are enlisted."

## ENTENTE ACTS SAID TO CHECK VENIZELIST PLAN

(Continued from page one)

of this frightful situation, M. Venizelos contends, a great majority of Athens remained and still is Venizelist, as a referendum would prove.

Regarding the conference at Rome, M. Venizelos says, "you were induced to concede to the King guarantees under the terms of which to avoid all misunderstanding you gave the Greek Government formal and categorical assurance that the Allies will neither on land nor on sea allow extension of the Venizelos movement in territories hitherto occupied by the State of the Kingdom of Greece and it was even added that the Entente also promised that Venizelist authorities and officials will not be accepted in any places occupied in Old Greece."

Thus it is, M. Venizelos explains, that the movement has not spread further. If the National Government were free it would quickly be strong enough to end definitely the Government of the King of Greece.

Nevertheless, M. Venizelos says, as soon as all the help promised by the conference of Boulogne is available, the Venizelist movement will have 60,000 men under arms. Moreover, there are Greek workmen supplied to the Allies by thousands for trench and road making.

M. Venizelos emphasizes the fact that he makes no complaint. He never at the outset asked the Allies for support and no encouragement was given him, consequently he had no claim to formulate. His object was to fulfill Greek obligations towards Serbia and thus to contribute feebly to a common victory.

"I have tried my utmost," M. Venizelos says, "not to cause any difficulties for my friends. I am told to evacuate Katerina. I evacuate Katerina. I am told to abandon Serbia. I abandon Serbia. A neutral zone is imposed upon me. I respect this neutral zone. I am asked to bring my movement to a standstill. I bring it to a standstill."

In conclusion, M. Venizelos recognizes the sole aim of the Allies must be to win the war. After victory, grave internal questions will have to be solved and national unity will easily be restored with the defeat of Germany. King Constantine must accept the consequences of his policy just as every other defeated party chief, and he expresses the assurance that after victory, Greece will enjoy the sympathy of the Allied Powers in the task of reorganizing Greece and guiding her resolutely toward the destiny marked out, alike by tradition and interest.

## BRITISH ATTITUDE ON ASTURIAS SINKING

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday in answer to a German wireless dispatch received here alleging as an excuse for the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Asturias that the British had employed hospital ships to carry troops and munitions, says:

"The British Government does not again point out the obvious course which common sense and humanity dictate. Neither does it repeat the stern warning conveyed in the British communication of Jan. 31—that instant reprisals would follow the most unspeakable crimes which now disgrace the record of the German Government. It can only place such facts before the judgment of civilization and proceed to such measures as will perhaps bring home to the German Government some realization of its infamy."

### Germans and Asturias

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin telegram concerning the torpedoing of the Asturias cites the German Government's warning of Jan. 31 concerning hospital ships in the barred zone and observes that despite this general warning "wounded and sick have been sent into this sea zone and exposed to the danger of being sunk." "It would, moreover, be remarkable," the telegram says, "that the English in the case of the Asturias should have abstained from their customary procedure of using hospital ships for the transport of troops and munitions. We are constantly receiving proofs that the enemy, as formerly, misuses hospital ships for war purposes."

## OPTION GAINED ON CLUB STOCK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. G. Roy has obtained an option on half the stock of the Springfield Baseball Club from W. E. Carey, owner of the franchise and grandstand at League Park. Mr. Roy, who is a local contractor, said he hoped to interest more Springfield business men who will be offered the stock that he holds on option.

In 1908 Daniel O'Neill disposed of the Springfield franchise to W. E. Carey and J. A. Zellar. In 1912 Mr. Carey bought Zellar's interest and has since made a success of baseball in this city. The Eastern league approves of the latest transfer.

### NEW BRUNSWICK FISH PLAN

ST. JOHN, N. B.—A movement has been inaugurated among the fishermen of Canada for a greater production of fish during the coming season, says the Telegraph. This year, the ships will not be hauled up, as is usual. Only sufficient time will be taken from the actual fishing activities to strip the winter sails and bend a new suit on the booms.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

St. Quentin and La Fère extremely hazardous.

Simultaneously with these operations Sir Douglas Haig is closing in on St. Quentin from the north, and Cambrai from the west. Yesterday he made another small nibble in the German line by occupying the village of Neuville Bourjonval, some eight miles southwest of Bapaume, and about the same distance northwest of Roisel. The village is almost due north of Equancourt, which was carried two days previously, and is a slightly further thrust into the German line between Veu and Saulcourt.

It is evident, however, that before any further advance can be made, both the English and the French generals will be forced to bring up their heavy guns, and to make good the destroyed roads immediately in their rear. Meanwhile, it is becoming more and more evident that the retreat from the much stronger Bapaume-Peronne line to the Hindenburg line was a forced retreat, as all that has happened has been that the Germans have surrendered the tremendously prepared positions on the original line without defense, and find themselves upon the Hindenburg line in its rear, with the Allied armies still closely on their front.

From the East practically the sole news comes from the British advance upon Jerusalem. As far as it is possible to see, General Murray, dividing the forces which had marched along the coast from the canal to Rafa, has sent his right wing forward to Hebron within striking distance of Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Naturally not wishing to subject either of those places to bombardment, he is now endeavoring to outflank the Turks, by moving his left wing along the coast, under cover of the ships, in the direction of Jaffa. On Monday and Tuesday he was engaged with a Turkish army of about 20,000 men at Wadi Ghuzeiz, some five miles south of Gaza. The enemy was there defeated with heavy losses, including the general commanding, the whole divisional staff of the Fifty-third Turkish Division, and 900 prisoners.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, via wireless to Sayville)—The War Office statement issued yesterday reads:

"There was vigorous artillery fighting yesterday continuing into the night, between Lens and Arras. Before daybreak yesterday, in an engagement near Croisilles and Ecoust St. Neinnein, northeast of Bapaume, the British lost one officer and 54 men, who were taken prisoner, in addition to numerous men who were killed by an advance of our protecting troops. In the Champagne, several attacks, undertaken by the French in an effort to regain the trenches captured from them, failed, with heavy losses."

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) yesterday, our defensive fire frustrated French advances against Hill 304, which were in preparation. This morning an attack, launched on a wide front, failed under our fire, and at one place through a counterattack. Eastern front: Conditions are generally quiet. Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The official statement issued last evening reads:

"The village of Neuville Bourjonval was captured this morning after a short fight in which the Germans lost heavily. We took a few prisoners. Our raiding parties entered the German lines during the night east of Arras and in the neighborhood of Neuville-St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle. Several dugouts were destroyed and casualties were inflicted."

Two German airplanes were driven down in a damaged condition during air fighting yesterday. Three of our machines are missing."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The official communication by the French War Office last night reads:

"From the Somme to the Oise, the day was relatively calm. In the Margival sector there was active artillery fighting. The artillery actions were quite violent in the direction of Maisons de Champagne and Hill 304 and in Lorraine in the neighborhood of Embesmesnil."

Yesterday a German airplane was brought down. Belgian communication: After great artillery activity during the night in the region of Steenstraete, the day was marked only by a few reciprocal bombardments."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday reads: On the Carso last night after heavy artillery fire the Austrians reached Italian positions on the southern slopes of Hill 144. The Austrians were immediately repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in Italian hands."

### IOWA SUFFRAGE VICTORY

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 20 has passed the joint resolution submitting to the people a constitutional amendment which would provide for woman suffrage. The resolution already had passed the Senate.

## GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN ACTS ON LABOR QUESTION

(Continued from page one)

mands of the men have been granted out of hand and others referred to arbitration.

The Minister of Finance has issued a statement indicating the extent of the stocks of food in Spain—and demonstrating that the country is in no worse condition than other neutral countries. He maintains that much of the present difficulty is due to outside intrigue and influence, the exact nature of which is at present somewhat obscure.

It is felt that the Government is taking a right and strong attitude by attacking the difficulty in the present bold manner before it has had time to develop to an extreme danger point. Great feeling of uneasiness prevails.

The remarkable proposal made by the German Government to Spain would have caused less amazement had it not been a few weeks ago when Germany pretended to offer concessions regarding Spanish shipping, but attached impossible conditions.

On the first occasion Germany offered to permit Spain to export goods free of submarine risks if Spain could persuade England to relax the blockade so as to permit Spanish exports to reach Germany. The Spanish Government did not enter into negotiations.

Now Senor Gimeno, Foreign Minister, publishes a note stating that a report was received from the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, Señor Polo de Bernabe, explaining that Germany is willing to permit the safe voyage home from British ports of Spanish ships during five weeks on condition that shipowners undertake that the vessels shall not return again to Allied ports or serve the interests of Allies indirectly.

As a guarantee, deposit must be made with the German bank at the rate of 500 marks for each unit of tonnage of all vessels leaving British ports under guarantee of safety, and the Spanish Government must undertake that in future no Spanish vessel entering the war zone shall enjoy Spanish State guarantee.

Spain promptly and definitely rejected the offer. Senor Gimeno adding that the conditions offered by Germany could not be accepted without abandoning the policy on which the Spanish note of Feb. 6 was inspired, and also without practically immobilizing nearly the whole of the Spanish mercantile marine. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding.

It is significant that the note appears immediately after the issue by the Spanish Government of terms of State insurance of shipping against war risks, which are now enforced by royal decree.

The State risk is not to exceed 80 per cent of the maximum value, and in case of total loss, 85 per cent of the amount assured will be paid within eight days of filing of necessary proofs. The remaining 15 per cent will be paid over when the vessel has been lost or has given an order for the construction of a new vessel. In case of attack without total loss, the insurance money due will be paid in full within eight days. The crews are also insured.

Dealing with the shipping situation, the Director of Commerce states that before the submarine campaign for foreign vessels, especially English, conducted a great part of the Spanish trade with foreign countries, but it now depends entirely upon Spanish vessels, English, Dutch and Norwegian vessels having ceased trading with Spain.

## BRITISH VESSEL SURRENDERS ONLY AFTER HARD FIGHT

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Twenty-two neutrals who were brought to Germany on the commerce raider Moewe as prisoners, including one American, arrived here yesterday from Kiel. They were released because they were not serving on armed merchantmen.

The sailors brought an account of a hard engagement between the Moewe and the British steamer Otaki, which put up a sturdy fight when encountered by the German raider, on March 10.

The Otaki, according to the sailors, surrendered only after a long seven hits on the Moewe and setting the German raider on fire. The blaze was not extinguished for three days. Six men of the crew of the Moewe and two captive Hindus were killed during the fight, while the Otaki lost her captain, a mate, her engineer and two sailors.

During the engagement, the sailors said, the British prisoners on the Moewe broke the iron grating barring the room in which they were confined, but were overawed by sailors of the Moewe with hand-grenades. The neutral prisoners, who were confined in another quarter of the ship, spent an anxious time during the engagement, knowing that if the Moewe were sunk they would go down with her. One shell penetrated the hull of the Moewe, passing barely two feet below the quarters occupied by the neutral prisoners.

The Moewe's return from the cruising ground in the South Atlantic, it was added, was without further incident. She ran north to the vicinity of Newfoundland, slipped across the Atlantic to the Norwegian coast and, unseen, traversed the Danish sound to a German port. The British sailors and neutrals serving on armed merchantmen after their arrival in Germany were distributed to prison camps, the officers going to Karlsruhe and the others to Westphalia.

## SIGNS APPARENT OF A FURTHER GERMAN RETREAT

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES APPLIED, (Friday)—British officers saw signs behind the German lines today that the enemy troops were uncertain of their ability to hold their new defensive positions.

This belief was based on reports of numerous fires, series of explosions, and preparations reported in progress by the Germans for flooding operations of the same character as those adopted in their retreat to the "Hindenburg line."

Furthermore, French civilians left behind by the wave of retreating Germans, reported an increasing dissatisfaction spreading among the German soldiers themselves. Before leaving, many citizens said, the soldiers revealed to them a situation in Germany somewhat akin to that which preceded the Russian revolution.

The soldiers expressed general dissatisfaction with the state of affairs at home. They said they were treated brutally in the army while their folks at home were shown no regard.

French inhabitants declared an oft-repeated phrase they heard from the German soldiers was that "when the war is over those who are responsible will have to suffer."

A new German plan for raising money was revealed at Jeacourt and other French cities recently occupied by the British forces. At Jeacourt, the German officials inquired what the commune was worth, and on being told promptly issued notes for this full amount, forcing the French civil officers of the town to sign these obligations. A number of other villages reported they were victims of the same plan.

## BRITISH FIGURES ON SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Dr. McNamara has issued the following figures of British shipping losses from submarines: December, 30; January, 26; February, 66, and March, 55. The figures include all British vessels except fishing craft and exclude victims of the Moewe published separately. The totals are for first 18 days of each month.

### Italy's Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Ministry of Marine gives the following particulars of Italian shipping losses during the week ended March 25: Five hundred and seventeen merchant vessels of all nationalities of 453,870 gross tons entered Italian ports and 489 vessels of 375,500 tons departed; four Italian steamers, each under 2000 tons, and one sailing ship of over 100 tons, were sunk by submarines. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

## AUSTRIA'S POLICY CONCERNING RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Neue Freie Presse connects Count Czernin's Berlin visit with the situation produced by the Russian events which had not fully developed when the German Chancellor visited Vienna recently.

A new orientation of policy concerning Russia has become necessary, it declares. Hence it was noted with interest that after conferring with Count Czernin the German Chancellor held confidential deliberations with leaders of various Reichstag groups.

### RECORD HOG PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hog values in Chicago attained the highest prices since the Civil War when prices reached \$15.50 a hundred. With supply far short of the estimated receipts, it was predicted price would be up to \$16 by Saturday.

THE New Fashions are already creating a little Spring of their own—and as distinctive as though it were THE SPRING that nature itself even follows.

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## INFORMATION FOR CONVENTION TO BE PREPARED

Committee on Publicity Announces a List of Topics for Consideration and Says It Will Collect Data for Use of Public

Topics for consideration by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention are proposed in a public statement today by the committee on publicity for the Constitutional Convention, an organization of prominent citizens whose purpose is stated to be to arouse public interest in the convention. This committee already has issued a statement setting forth the opposition side of the initiative and referendum question.

The list of topics is accompanied by a statement signed by Orra L. Stone, secretary, that the committee is collecting and collating information with regard to each for the use of the public. The topics are:

I. Electoral. 1. initiative and referendum; 2. primaries and caucuses; 3. cumulative voting; 4. minority representation; 5. equal suffrage.

II. Executive. 1. biennial elections; 2. recall of officers; 3. removal of officers; 4. the short ballot; 5. veto power of Governor; 6. Lieutenant-Governor to preside over Senate; 7. abolition of Governor's Council; 8. State constabulary; 9. reorganization of State commissions.

III. Legislative. 1. biennial sessions; 2. abolition of residence requirement; 3. limitation in certain cases of power to pass private and local bills.

IV. Judicial. 1. election of judges; 2. recall of judges; 3. recall of judicial decisions; 4. abolition of capital punishment; 5. substitution of indeterminate sentences for specific punishments; 6. depositions by State; and requirements of accused to testify in criminal cases; 7. increase in power of judge in conducting trials; 8. power of jury to determine between capital punishment and life imprisonment; 9. limitations and contempt proceedings; 10. less than unanimous jury decision; 11. expert testimony; 12. land titles; 13. suits against estate.

V. Financial. 1. budget control for the State; 2. budget control for the municipalities; 3. election expenses; 4. assumption by the State and prohibition of individual expenditures; 5. classification of property at different rates for purposes of taxation; 6. taxation of land at higher rate than improvements on land; 7. taxation of church and college property; 8. veto of items on appropriation bills; 9. metropolitan council, similar to London County Council; 10. social improvement board to control and regulate municipal expenses; 10. classification and limitation of debts of municipal and county districts and the State; 11. regulation of State printing.

VI. County and Municipal Government. 1. abolition of county as an administrative and judicial division; 2. power of cities to make and amend their own charters, subject to approval of General Court.

VII. Social and Industrial. 1. length of working day; 2. hours of employment of women and minors; 3. minimum wage; 4. old age pensions; 5. workmen's compensation; 6. self-insurance; 7. health insurance; 8. unemployment insurance; 9. eligibility of women to certain offices; 10. employment in civil service.

VIII. Public Policy. 1. State-wide prohibition; 2. delivery of liquor in no-license districts; 3. public ownership of public utilities; 4. education; 5. conservation of resources; 6. Sunday observance; 7. outdoor advertising; 8. settlement of claims against public service corporations on workmen's compensation basis.

### Plea Made for F. P. Fish

An appeal to voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District in behalf of Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the State Board of Education, who is a candidate for delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from the Thirteenth District, is made today in a public statement by those who urged Mr. Fish to become a candidate. The statement, which urges the attendance at the primary election next Tuesday, is signed by Henry W. Lamb, Philip S. Parker and Edward W. Baker.

## JEWISH REGIMENT IS TO BE FORMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the event of war, a Jewish regiment will be formed here by Samuel Untermyer and other leading Hebrew financiers, who pledged themselves to do everything within their means to recruit and outfit Jewish soldiers and sailors for service.

Mr. Untermyer's decision came after a meeting with the editors and publishers of the "Yiddish and English-Yiddish newspapers and periodicals of New York. With Mr. Untermyer are associated Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac M. Seligman, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus and Adolph Lewisohn. The work of supervising the recruiting and drilling of Jewish men in Greater New York will be within the duties of Mr. Untermyer, who was elected chairman of the executive committee of newly organized Jewish League of American Patriots.

There was no limit put on the amount of money that Mr. Untermyer was willing to spend for the purpose of organizing the Jewish soldiers into regiments. Immediately on congressional action next Monday the lawyer will ask the Federal authorities to supply naval and military experts to train Jewish recruits. The Yiddish newspapers will conduct the publicity campaign.

## EVANSVILLE TO RAISE FOOD ON VACANT LOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Under the direction of Prof. F. H. Bosse, principal of a local school, the City Garden Club has been formed, and has made an appeal to the people of the city for the use of all vacant building lots in the city.

The club not only loans the lots to prospective gardeners free of charge, but plows and harrows it free of cost. The only provision made is that a row of flowers must be planted on the sides that are bounded by streets, and vegetables that grow tall must be planted in the rear. All gardening will be done under the direction of school supervisors, who, in turn, will be instructed by the agricultural instructor in the Evansville High School. People who will plant gardens in their own yards are offered free instruction on best methods. School children are offered small pieces of land on lots near their school buildings and will plant vegetables and attend to the plants under the direction of the school authorities.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Farmers and some of the dealers in and near Dayton, O., object to regulations recently passed requiring the inspection of all meats offered for sale in that city. It is said that the rule will virtually put an end to the former custom under which farmers sold home-dressed meats to people in the city, often at prices considerably below those charged by the larger dealers. It is predicted that this product will now be sold on foot to the packers, thus cutting off the cheaper supply sought by consumers.

The increasing demand for meats of all kinds has resulted in the more general use of the flesh of goats, which are grown in great numbers in Texas, near the Mexican border. A shipment of kids from Del Rio, Tex., recently brought \$10 a hundred pounds on the hoof. Last year, Texas ranchmen marketed close to 75,000 goats in Kansas City, Mo.

Following an appeal "to assist in increasing the national food supply by gardening and farming and the elimination of waste," the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association has begun enlisting women to act as farmers and gardeners. The enrollment is being conducted by the department of suffrage and agriculture of the Suffrage Association. The suffragists say that, as 1,800,000 women already are engaged in agriculture in America, there is reason to believe their numbers can be greatly augmented.

## COAL AND COKE FREIGHT RATES ARE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission Thursday decided to permit increased rates on coal and coke, proposed by eastern lines as a part of general advances in freight rates, to become effective without suspension. The increases apply from West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields to tide water, being 5 cents a ton from Pennsylvania fields and 10 cents per ton from West Virginia fields, effective April 16 and April 1 respectively. The advance in coke rates vary from 10 to 65 cents per ton, and apply from ovens in West Virginia to blast furnaces in Virginia, effective April 1.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Opportunities for investments by people of the United States in Russia and the Far East are to be investigated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, A. W. Ferrin, who has been appointed trade commissioner to take the investigation, will be at the Boston office of the Bureau, 1801 Custom House, on Monday, April 2, to confer with individuals and firms interested in the investigation.

Mr. Ferrin will include in his trip Japan, Russia, China, Philippine Islands, the Dutch, French and British East Indies, Straits Settlement, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, India, East Africa, and South Africa. He will study investment opportunities in those countries and report on financial conditions, banking, railroad, public utilities and other forms of finance, with particular reference to the extension of trade between those countries and the United States.

## PACIFIST JORDAN STARTS YALE PATRIOTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Following an address here by David Starr Jordan, pacifist and chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, on "The Duty of America in the Present Crisis," over 2000 Yale students joined in a patriotic demonstration, parading about business sections of the city, headed by a detachment of the Yale battery and a band, singing patriotic airs and college songs.

A slight disturbance which occurred at the speaker's opening remarks was quickly silenced by a number of Yale battymen in uniform, who were stationed around the hall.

### MISS RANKIN SPEAKS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman from Montana, addressed the Minnesota Senate from the president's chair yesterday, the first woman ever accorded that privilege. Her subject was woman suffrage.

## FOOD INQUIRY PROVES THERE IS NO SHORTAGE

Pacific Coast Investigation Shows Supply of Necessities Has Never Been Low—Municipal Markets Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the recent developments in the Pacific Coast food situation is the vindication of the stand taken by those who have maintained that there has been no actual food shortage. Reports just made by the assessor and the sealer of weights and measures of San Francisco after investigations showing partial figures on food supply, show that there were nearly five times as many potatoes on hand as there were at the same time a year ago; and reports from Seattle say that upon the recent breaking of the price of potatoes in that State 450 carloads of that product became visible whereas a week before that time less than half that number were reported to be on hand.

Los Angeles has followed the successful establishment of municipal fish markets with the opening of a fruit and produce market at which food products were sold at reduced prices. A municipal market is also being promoted in Oakland. One other method of regulation that is being urged in different cities of the Pacific Coast is taxation of food products in storage at their market value.

A remarkable feature of the canned fruit and vegetable market is the fact that the 1917 pack, much of which, in the case of tomatoes, for example, has not yet been planted, has already been practically all sold by the canners to jobbers and wholesalers. The canners received from 95 cents to \$1.20 a case of a dozen cans, the price last year having been 75 cents to 80 cents. The growers received about \$12 a ton for the 1917 crop, whereas they received \$9 and \$10 last year.

This heavy buying of futures is accounted for partially by the fact that the general upward tendency of prices caused buyers, fearing still farther advances, to place their orders before prices reached still higher levels. It will be seen from these figures that the canner has received a larger proportionate gain in price than the grower.

The pack of tomatoes in California last year was about 1,000,000 cases and it is estimated that this year it will be about double that amount.

Some of the figures compiled by the San Francisco assessor and the sealer of weights and measures, showing in part the amounts of food on hand, are as follows: Potatoes—March 5, 1917, 78,163 sacks at \$3.75, and on the same date last year, 15,888 sacks at \$1.15 to \$2. Beans—March 5, 1917, 111,071 sacks at \$5.50 to \$11.75, and on the same date last year, 196,142 sacks at \$2 to \$8. Onions—March 5, 1917, 14,971 sacks at \$7.50, and at the same time last year, 16,853 sacks at \$1.50 to \$1.65.

### Food Prices in Ohio

Figures Show Wide Variation at Different Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The Chamber of Commerce of New Philadelphia, in Southeastern Ohio, has just completed a compilation of food prices as they prevailed throughout Ohio on March 16 and 17 last, which casts much light on the cost of living situation in Ohio at least.

The diagonal distance across the State, from Cleveland to Cincinnati, is only 263 miles. New Philadelphia is about 25 miles from Canton, and not more than 100 miles from Kenton. If more than 100 miles that distance from a little less than that distance from Cleveland, Lakewood is a trolley-connected suburb of Cleveland, and Ash-tabula and Warren are each about 50 miles from Cleveland. The Waverly mentioned is in Pike County, down near the Ohio River.

On March 15 and 16 eggs were selling at 23 cents the dozen in Kenton and 29 cents in New Philadelphia. They were marked up to that figure by the Butter and Egg Board of Cleveland on the 16th, and out at Lakewood 38 cents were being demanded. Down at Waverly the grocers were selling fresh eggs at 22 cents the dozen on the same date.

### Arkansas Cotton Planting

Acres to Be Greater Than Ever This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The heads of the leading farm machinery houses of the city believe that the acreage planted to cotton this year will be larger than ever before. However, while the sales of cotton machinery have been the largest known, it is believed that the fact is also plain that in the past, and most of the implement men believe that a record-breaking acreage will be planted to all crops except wheat and oats.

They say these have proven a failure and that most farmers have reconciled themselves to the prospect of paying the prevailing high prices for flour. There has been an unprecedented demand for implements that are used in small gardens and potato planters enjoy a heavy sale.

## LOCAL RETURNS FOR TAXATION NOW CALLED FOR

(Continued from page one)

fore be double taxation to tax such property again locally but it must be remembered that the assessors cannot reduce an individual's personal tax if he was taxed in 1916.

In other words, persons who had only intangible property last year and were assessed for it by the local assessors must be sure to make a return of that fact to their assessors or else they will be assessed the same amount as last year as a sort of "fine" as it were or penalty for failure to declare to their assessors exactly what tangible personal property they possessed.

Personal estate subject to local taxation and assessed as of April 1 consists of cash in hand, not including checks, drafts or money in bank; goods, wares, merchandise or stock in trade, materials or supplies, including all such in any warehouse, storehouse or other place within the Commonwealth, or put out upon lease or contract of sale as the fair cash value thereof, without deduction for debts due for same or any liabilities whatever; machinery owned or operated on lease or royalty; implements of trade or business; furniture and fittings used in any place of business at full and fair cash value; office or professional libraries, implements or apparatus; tools of a mechanic exceeding \$300 in value; vessels or part interest in vessels, including sailing boats, row boats, canoes or power boats, with their furnishings and stores; mules, horses and neat cattle not less than one year old and swine and sheep not less than six months old, domestic fowl exceeding \$15 in value and fish hatched or kept in confinement; automobiles, motor trucks, motorcycles and flying machines; household furniture exceeding \$1000 in value, including library, pictures, statuary, pianos, silver and plate; timber after severance from the soil, cord wood, and other forest products; watches, jewelry, precious stones and metals and all other personal property which has not been specifically exempted from taxation.

The question is asked, does the law comprehend that the assessor's can impose a second tax notwithstanding the fact that the income tax has been returned?

It does if the individual was taxed on personal estate in 1916.

It means that filing a State income tax return does not relieve the taxpayer from paying a city tax on visible personal property.

It means that having nothing taxable by the local assessors does not exempt one who was taxed for tangible and intangible and income locally last year from filing a local return this year.

It means that the local assessors cannot omit or reduce a taxpayer's personal tax.

It means that the taxpayer's own sworn return, and that only, can effect such a reduction.

It means that the returns are to be sworn to before an assessor, not later than May 15, 1916.

It means that the assessor cannot abate the tax which they must place upon the taxpayer under this law if he fails to make his return by May 15.

This law reads as follows:

"Section 22. Any taxpayer who in the year nineteen hundred and seven falls to bring in a list of taxable personal estate, as provided in sections forty-one to forty-nine, inclusive, of Part I of chapter four hundred and ninety of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, shall be assessed in that year for an amount of personal estate not less than that for which he was assessed and taxed in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen. The tax commissioner shall have authority to assess any taxpayer in any city or town for any amount of tax for which said taxpayer may be liable under the provisions of this section; and any assessor who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section thirty-nine of Part I of chapter four hundred and ninety of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto."

The matter of cash in hand or pocket is a declaration of fact that must necessarily depend upon the individual's own honesty. The declaration of many other articles of visible personal estate depends on the citizen's own honor. The tax assessors can only estimate what a man is "worth" unless he comes before them and makes a sworn statement.

In the case of money in pocket and the balance of the tangible personal property the Boston assessors have not assessed property of this sort if it is less than \$100 in value.

A man whose pocket money, watch and jewelry did not amount to \$100 in total value would not likely pay a cent of tax in Boston if he made declaration to the assessors if they continue the practice of time immemorial here. If a man had \$10,000 in his pocket on April 1, the assessors would have no means of knowing it and unless declaration of the fact were made no tax would be assessed.

The reason the assessors do not bother about taxing property under \$100 as a minimum comes from a well-known adage in the law, "De minimis non curat lex" or "concerning the smallest matters the law does not care."

### WILSON LAWS AMENDED

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Edge Thursday signed two Senate bills amending the Wilson "seven sisters" anti-trust laws, making them conform to the Federal Clayton act. Under the amended laws New Jersey corporations may acquire stock in other corporations.

## WAGE INCREASES OUTSTRIPPED BY FOOD PRICES

Labor Department Estimates Rise of Annual Expense for Eatables Showing Workers Less Prosperous Than in 1907

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual food bill of the average family has grown from \$39.30 in 1913 to \$425.54 at present, the Department of Labor announces in a review of food prices.

In 17 years, the department's experts estimate, the advance in the cost of food has so far outstripped wage increases that the workman who drew \$3 a day in 1907 now finds himself just 69 cents a day worse off.

The heaviest increase in food prices during the last four years is shown in potatoes, the cost of which has risen from \$18.96 to \$44.69. Other large increases are in eggs, from \$3.01 to \$43.07; flour, \$15.12 to \$25.40; butter, \$45.72 to \$54.78. Of the whole list of foods, only sirloin and round steak are cheaper than five years ago.

In the period from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 food took a 4 per cent jump. Onions went up 77 per cent. Eggs also decreased in price. It is estimated that, if a dollar's worth of food bought in 1907 weighed ten pounds, it would weigh today a frigate more than seven pounds.

"Despite the average increase of nineteen per cent in wages an hour in the last ten years," says the department's statement, "and despite a cut in hours worked of four per cent, the rising cost of foods has operated to reduce the pay of the American working man about sixteen per cent, expressed in terms of food his dollar will buy. A workman who made \$3 a day in 1907, working ten hours a day, in 1916 worked nine hours and thirty-six minutes a day and drew \$3.48 for it; but it cost him \$4.17 to buy the same quantity of food, his \$3 would cover in 1907."

"The averages of food and of pay qualified by reductions in hours worked at about the same rate from 1912 to 1915 so that during that time wages would pay for about even quantities of food each year. Actually workers enjoyed better conditions in 1915 than in 1912, because they had more and steadier work. But the war losses got into the equation in 1916 and pushed up food prices faster than wages. There were some crop shortages also which contributed their share. Besides this, however, there is reason to fear that other elements are conspiring to raise prices."

"Cold storage, rebelling, reshipping and withholding of commodities from market are suspected to contribute to the present abnormal rise in the prices of food. Whether some persons have conspired to engross the markets the Department of Labor cannot state. But the reports of the Bureau of Labor statistics seem to lend some color to such an opinion, viewed in the light of conditions revealed by a comparison of figures through a range of years."

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## 300 FARMERS TO GIVE ACRE EACH FOR POTATOES

More than 100,000 bushels of potatoes are expected to be raised in Worcester County, Mass., during the coming season through an agreement recently signed by 300 farmers in the county to set aside at least one acre for the cultivation of the popular tuber.

Worcester County lands are said to be especially adapted to raising potatoes, and much acreage formerly devoted to hay will be turned into potato crops. It is expected that most of the farmers will exceed the agreed acreage, and that before the end of the season more than 500 acres will be under potato cultivation.

In order to obtain the best results in their potato fields, the Worcester County farmers have obtained the services of an expert potato farmer from Aroostook County, Maine, who will look over the farming land and advise the farmers as to the best available tracts for potato culture. In addition, the Maine expert will show the farmers the best methods of cultivating and harvesting the crop.

The farmers are also considering the erection, near the railroads, of large potato houses, such as are used in northern Maine, for storage purposes. The Worcester County farmers are enthusiastic about the prospect of a successful season, and are looking forward to good returns, although they have been obliged to pay high prices for seed potatoes from Maine.

## HOME GARDEN WORK TO BE ENCOURAGED

To raise money for the work of encouraging home gardens and window boxes in the North End the library clubhouse groups, in cooperation with the North End Garden Association, will present the operetta, "Boy Blue" in Players Hall, West Newton, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Over 50 children trained in singing and folk dancing will take part.

Last year the North End Garden Association, of which Irving C. Tomlinson is president, furnished loan and garden seeds to over 1000 school children, and paid the salaries of workers who visited the homes and supervised the gardens on 63 crowded city streets. This year the association plans to increase the scope of the work.

## BOSTON SCHOOLS HAVE AN EXHIBIT IN DOMESTIC WORK

Cooking and Sewing Examples Shown and Sold at the Dillaway School in Roxbury

Examples of the cooking and sewing done in the elementary schools of Boston were on exhibition and sale at the Dillaway School in Roxbury from 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was the first such presentation of work in Boston. Every school having girls was represented by 12 pieces of sewing and bread, rolls or preserves.

The sewing ran all the way from the first bright gingham bag, made by the little girls of the fourth grade to keep their sewing in, and involving the running stitch, hemming, backstitch and overcast, to fine dresses for the baby and even to graduation frocks.

The sewing was of two kinds, the ideal, where the stitches are very fine, and the vocational, where speed is an important consideration and advantage is taken of every device to save time and labor. In this work garments such as rompers, aprons and simple dresses for children are cut out six at a time, one on top of another. The machine is used wherever possible and snappers take the place of buttons and buttonholes.

All of the work was very neatly done and the designs were varied, up-to-date and most attractive with good combinations of color. The Washington Allston School showed graduation dresses to be worn at the commencement exercises in June. They were of white poplin or Indianhead cotton made with full skirt and middie blouses, frocks that cost little and can be given hard wear all summer. Other graduation frocks were embroidered swiss with an edging of lace, dainty, pretty and inexpensive, costing only \$1.78 for tall girls who must have two flounces on their skirts and something less for short girls who need but one. The children learn to make all these articles in school and have the privilege of buying them at cost.

A table of home mending was a center of much attention. On it were shown all kinds of patches, darning and other repair work.

The cooking included eight kinds of bread, white bread, white with raisins, brown, oatmeal, graham, entire wheat, entire wheat with dates and nuts, bran and bran with raisins. Rolls and muffins were of almost limitless variety.

Jellies, pickles, preserves and canned goods occupied a large table and in point of attractiveness would have held their own anywhere. The exhibition was under the direction of Miss Josephine Morris, director of household science and arts, and Mrs. Emily H. Hawes, assistant director.

"The averages of food and of pay qualified by reductions in hours worked at about the same rate from 1912 to 1915 so that during that time wages would pay for about even quantities of food each year. Actually workers enjoyed better conditions in 1915 than in 1912, because they had more and steadier work. But the war losses got into the equation in 1916 and pushed up food prices faster than wages. There were some crop shortages also which contributed their share. Besides this, however, there is reason to fear that other elements are conspiring to raise prices."

## NEW YORK MILITARY CENSUS BILL SIGNED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The bill authorizing the taking of a war census has been signed by Governor Whitman. In a memorandum accompanying his approval of the measure, the Governor said:

"The powers of the Governor under this bill are much more comprehensive than under the provisions of the military law, which contemplates only the enrollment of the able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as it provides for an inventory of all the resources available for service as well as men, money, the industrial and material resources of the State, munitions and military supplies manufactured or procurable within the State.

"We have already provided for the compulsory military training of all boys in the State between the ages of 16 and 19 years."

## PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN STOPS A GRAFT PLAN

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Friday)—President Irigoyen today suspended the entire personnel of the Department of Public Lands because investigation recently undertaken revealed that squatters, mostly acting for foreign corporations, had settled upon 700,000 acres of valuable land through connivance of officials. Many United States corporations were said to have been in the scheme, hoping to obtain rich lands through the squatters.

## NEW BRUNSWICK PREMIER RESIGNS

FREDERICTON, N. B.—J. A. Murray left Thursday night for his home in Sussex after tendering his resignation as Premier of New Brunswick to Lieutenant-Governor Good. Walter E. Foster of St. John, leader of the opposition party in the recent provincial elections, has been called upon to form a new government.

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Mice and Men," the Radcliffe College freshman class play, will have its first performance at the Agassiz Theatre in Cambridge tonight. The class song, which has just been chosen, with music by Dorothy Mason, and words by Susan Thomas, will be sung. Prof. Walter R. Spalding will speak before the Music Club this afternoon. April 3 this club will give a concert for the piano fund. The same day an open forum will be held by the International Policy Club and the questions to be discussed are "Should Congress Declare War?" "Should They Send Troops or Give Only Naval and Financial Aid?" and "Should They Indorse Armed Neutrality?"

## STATE CONTROL OF COMMERCE IS PROTESTED

Chairman of Federal Receivers of Boston & Maine Urges Exclusive Government Regulation of Interstate Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Marcus P. Knowlton, chairman of the Federal trustees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was before the Newlands Joint Transportation Committee of Congress Thursday, and urged exclusive Federal regulation of railroads. He cited the difficulties experienced in attempts to reorganize the Boston & Maine Railroad under the necessity of complying with the conflicting laws of several States, as an illustration of the need.

"Two years ago," he said, "all of the Federal trustees and, so far as I know, all the directors, were confident that the corporation could not serve the public properly without a reorganization. The Boston & Maine is incorporated under different charters in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and is conducted as a single corporation, yet at the same time it is a domestic corporation incorporated in each of the three States, and subject to the peculiar legislation of each. In this respect these three different corporations are without authority superior to that of the others, as neither of the States has any authority or control over either of the others."

"If a reorganization is accomplished, we shall still be subject to different tribunals seeking, each in its own way, to regulate the public service."

"It is evident that the creation of Federal railroad corporations, to act as carriers in interstate commerce, would have many advantages over the present method of providing separate railroad corporations in the separate States where the railroads are located."

## WISCONSIN PASSES REFERENDUM BILL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—By vote of 56 to 37, the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature Thursday passed a bill providing for a referendum vote of State-wide prohibition. The bill must remain in the Assembly 24 hours for possible reconsideration. It will then go to the Senate, where it is predicted it will be passed by an even larger majority. Two attempts to delay consideration of the bill were defeated by substantial majorities.

Assemblyman William T. Exline is author of the bill, which provides for State-wide prohibition, to take effect July 1, 1920, in the event of popular approval of the referendum.

### National Prohibition

Anti-Saloon League to Urge Dry Preparedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—In the event of war being declared, the Anti-Saloon League will urge national prohibition resolutions as part of the preparedness program. Announcement to that effect was made by Wayne B. Wheeler, general-counsel, from the league's national headquarters here.

"It is becoming clearer each day," said Mr. Wheeler, "that a nation cannot be a prepared nation unless it is a sober nation. It will not be a sober nation unless it is a saloonless nation." Mr. Wheeler said that the new Congress will be "drier" than the old. The legislative program of the drys in the coming special session of Congress will be considered by representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and allied organizations in Washington on the day before the convening of Congress.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR YEAR FAVORED

Setting the clock ahead for one hour for the entire year, if the plan is tried on a national basis, is favored by a majority of the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to whom the question was submitted on a referendum vote.

On the proposal to save an hour of daylight 990 members favored the trial for one year while 611 members were for setting the clocks ahead for eight months only, or from April 1 to Nov. 30. Seventeen members were against any change. This vote followed a report from a special committee of the chamber which investigated the subject and returned a unanimous report in favor of adopting the plan for a year on a nation-wide basis.



## COUNTRY-WIDE ARMY AND NAVY TRAINING URGED

Massachusetts House Adopts the Resolution Acted Upon by the Senate and It Will Now Be Sent to Washington

A resolution favoring an adequate system of universal military and naval training under the direction of the National Government, was unanimously adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today. On motion of Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, the resolution, which already has been adopted by the Senate, was discharged from the orders of the day and adopted by a voice vote.

Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham, chairman of the legislative committee on Military Affairs, introduced the resolution in the Senate. Copies of the resolution, under its provision, will be sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to President Wilson, to the presiding officers of each branch of Congress and to each Senator and Representative from Massachusetts in Congress.

In the Senate today, the Committee on Ways and Means reported "ought to pass" on the bill which provides that fire, water, improvement, light and watch districts shall be included in the distribution of the new State income tax.

On the motion of Senator Knowles, the Senate insisted that it stand by its action on the bill relative to the appointment of license commissioners. President Wells appointed Senators Knowles, Perley and McKnight as members of a Committee on Conference, with regard to this subject.

The Committee on Taxation asked to be discharged from the consideration of the bill providing for the abolition of the excise and commutation tax now paid by street railway companies. The report was accepted and the measures referred to the Committee on Street Railways.

On the first call of the calendar, the Senate adopted the resolutions in favor of uniform eight-hour legislation. It ordered to its third reading the bill amending the present law relative to the retirement system for public school teachers. It ordered to its third reading the bill to regulate the hours of labor of certain employees in paper mills operating day and night, which was substituted yesterday for the adverse report of the Committee on Labor.

It ordered to its third reading the bill making appropriations for compensation and expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The amendment offered by the Ways and Means Committee, reducing the amount for "other expenses" from \$85,000 to \$50,000, was adopted.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the bill reducing the entry fee in poor debtor cases from \$3 to \$1. It rejected the bill to extend the powers of mutual liability insurance companies.

It accepted the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs, "leave to withdraw," on the petition of Etta C. Willard relative to permitting golf, tennis and baseball playing on the Lord's Day. It accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Public Lighting on the petition of Lewis R. Sullivan for a reduction in the price of gas in Boston. It accepted all of the adverse reports of the Committee on Roads and Bridges for the amendment of the automobile laws.

Senator Hobbs moved to postpone until Wednesday the consideration of the bill providing that employees working in industries operating both day and night shall not be required to work more than 60 hours per week. Postponement prevailed.

Senator Beck moved to amend the bill which grants a 5 per cent preference in the public service to persons having military service, by striking out the word "man" wherever it appears and inserting in its place the word "person." He argued that several women are now enlisting in Massachusetts and the law should be made broad enough to take care of these women. Without debate the amendment was adopted and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

Consideration of the adverse report of the Committee on Public Health on the petition to exempt practitioners of medicine from foreign countries from existing requirements of examination was postponed until Wednesday.

Senator Hobbs moved that the Senate reconsider its vote by which it yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill which permits the Massachusetts Board of Parole to parole prisoners who have served one half of the minimum term of sentence. Consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed until Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Quigley of Walpole, in charge of the bill, the House today recommitted the bill for the payment of interest by probation officers on money deposited with them by arrested persons, saying that the motion was by consent of the Committee on Social Welfare, who reported the bill originally. Recommendation was to the committee on counties.

The bill to allow Medford to borrow \$200,000 outside its debt limit, to be added to sums already appropriated for a new city hall was passed to be engrossed.

The bill relative to the right of way of motorists at intersections of highways was rejected.

**PACIFISTS IN MINORITY**  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Petitions circulated among the students and members of the faculty of Wellesley College have resulted in the greater number of students signing the petition of the so-called militarists and the larger

number of the faculty members signing the petition of the pacifists. This petition pledging support to President Wilson and Congress in a "war in behalf of national honor" received the signatures of 342 students and 12 faculty members. The petition of the pacifists appealing to the President and Congress to keep the country out of war was signed by 247 students and 17 faculty members. The petitions were first circulated for signatures on Wednesday and were closed today.

## CHICAGO KOSHER MEAT SHOPS ARE AGAIN ATTACKED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Crowds of angry women today again attacked Kosher meat shops in the Maxwell Street and Northwest side districts, that had dared to reopen after last night's riots. One hundred policemen were rushed to the scene, but before they arrived two markets had been entered and meats damaged by kerosene.

The disturbances last night resulted in the wrecking of a score of butcher shops in the ghetto district and the arrest of more than 50 women. Several shops, closed after their fixtures had been demolished and stocks ruined with kerosene, attempted to reopen under police protection. Twenty persons were injured in one charge before the women could be dispersed.

The women, some crowds numbering as high as 200, attacked the shops and after roughly handling customers and destroying their purchases, overturned counters, dragged quarters of beef into the gutter and sprinkled kerosene over all visible stocks.

Last night's demonstration, during which 40 shops were invaded, was conducted mainly by women, many carrying children.

A mass meeting, attended by 800 women and more than 200 men, at which speakers goaded the men for not assisting the women in their protests, is believed to have been instrumental in adding an unusual number of men to today's uprising.

At the butcher shop of Solomon Walowitz, in which he had barricaded himself today, the women padlocked the door from the outside. It was two hours before Walowitz was released by the police.

## BIDS FOR BOSTON COAL ONLY TWO AND CONDITIONAL

Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies of Boston, told Mayor Curley today that he could not get the coal dealers of Boston to bid for furnishing the city with its supply of fuel for next year. The city has a sufficient quantity of coal on hand to last until May 1. On March 27 Mr. O'Hearn advertised for 41,000 tons of soft coal and 40,000 tons of hard coal, which is a year's supply for the city. He received two bids which were conditional and were rejected by the acting purchasing agent.

The New England Coal & Coke Company and the City Fuel Company submitted identical bids, offering to furnish 41,000 tons of soft coal for \$8.91 to \$9.31 a ton. No bids were received for furnishing hard coal. Last year the city secured soft coal at \$6.57 to \$7.11 per ton and \$6.75 for hard coal by the ton.

The firms submitted conditional bids only, stating that in case of strike, declaration of war, or civil commotion they would not hold themselves responsible. Mr. O'Hearn rejected these bids on the grounds that they were not according to the city's specifications, which take no contingencies into account. He will advertise for bids for the hard and soft coal supply for Boston for one year on April 17.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Carrying its first cargo of oil the tank steamer Curlew arrived at a New England port from Texas with 1,700,000 gallons today. The steamer has been sold by the Cuban Distilling Company to the Gulf Refining Company and will carry oil instead of molasses.

Wholesale prices of fresh fish were higher at South Boston today, and dealers said scarcity of fish to fill the demand was responsible. Arrivals: Steamer Swann 79,100 pounds; schooners R. J. Nunan 65,500, and Mystery 64,600. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.50@7.75, steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$5@6.50, pollock \$7.25@11, large hake \$12, small hake \$10, and cusk \$8.25@9.75. There were no arrivals reported at Gloucester.

Statistics issued today show 40 vessels with 1,802,275 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night. Compared to 77 vessels with 2,626,175 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Mackerel seinling trips to southern waters are expected to be canceled this season, owing to the strike among the fishermen, as the skippers and owners are not disposed to grant demands made by the Fishermen's Union. This season usually less Gloucester by this time of year and the first mackerel are usually landed in April. Only a few vessels are fitting out, and it is doubtful if they make a start, it is reported. The skippers say they will wait till late in May and go to Cape Sable grounds rather than submit to demands.

## FOOD EXPOSITION GIVEN

As a means of meeting the present high cost of food, two food expositions were given at the Rice School, Dartmouth Street, yesterday afternoon by the Women's Municipal League of Boston. The women of the neighborhood were invited to be present and responded in large numbers, filling the large kitchen of the school twice. The expositions consisted of 15 ways of cooking rice as a substitute for meat, high-cost vegetables and cereals.

## PONY EXPRESS BILL PASSES IN LOWER BRANCH

Massachusetts House Favors Measure Designed to Give No-License Communities the Privilege of Being "Dry"

Antiquor forces in the Massachusetts Legislature today won a significant victory when the House of Representatives passed the "pony express permit" bill by a vote of 95 to 54. A motion to refer the measure to the next Legislature was defeated. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The "pony express permit" bill, if enacted, will remove a mandatory provision in the liquor law, under which the authorities in no-license communities are now obliged to grant at least one permit for the expressing of intoxicants into the community. The bill will allow communities to grant permits but will no longer compel them to do so.

Antiquor leaders say that sentiment against liquor is strong enough in many places to stop the granting of express permits, once the legal barrier in the present law is removed.

Coupled with the "liquor transportation" law of last year's session, which forbade liquor dealers from delivering their wares in no-license territory from their own teams, the bill of this year will go far to make no-license places "dry."

The majority for the "pony express permit" bill today would have been even greater but for the absence of many members from distant parts of the State, who had left the State House for the week-end. The officials of the Anti-Saloon League, which introduced the bill, feel confident that it will pass the Senate and meet with Governor McCall's approval.

When the bill was reached for debate today, J. L. Donovan of Boston moved that it be referred to the next Legislature. He claimed that the bill was merely a means of agitation on the part of the temperance people, who wanted something to keep busy about.

Prohibition, he maintained, could be secured only by National legislation. Liquor dealers would be glad to see the bill pass since, Mr. Donovan asserted, it would affect only the pony expressmen.

Mr. Johnson of Uxbridge, favoring the bill, upheld the right of the no-license voters to prevent the no-license vote from being annulled by the flooding of their towns with liquor brought in by the pony express.

Mr. Greenwood of Everett, for the bill, expressed a hope that in these times of high prices the Legislature would not favor a traffic on which is spent annually in the United States three times as much as is spent on the entire meat bill, five times as much as is spent for shoes and 10 times as much as is expended for all the schools.

With Washington, the national capital going "dry," it would be a shame for Massachusetts to continue to help the liquor traffic for another year by referring the bill to the next Legislature, concluded Mr. Greenwood.

Mr. Sherburne of Brookline opposed the bill as being against personal liberty.

Messrs. Love of West Springfield and Fleming of Somerville favored the bill. Mr. Richards of Malden wondered why the effort was being made to delay action on the bill for another year, since it is evident, and the liquor traffic realizes the fact, that "the ground is being cut away from under them." Congressional action and the "dry" votes of western states prove the progress of the antiquor movement.

Mr. Runkells of Newburyport replied to a remark of Mr. Sherburne of Brookline that even if the bill were law, people could have liquor brought into no-license territory by railroad express. Mr. Runkells said that while packages of liquor could be brought by train as far as the station, the consignee was to call in person at the station to procure his liquor and must transport it personally to its destination.

Mr. Knox of Somerville, in charge of the bill for the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, which reported it to the House, told of the strong support given the bill at the public hearing by a room full of petitioners. There were only two speakers in opposition. The motion to refer the bill to the next Legislature was defeated on a voice vote. On a rising vote, 95 to 54, the bill was passed to be engrossed. No request was made for a roll call.

## AGRICULTURAL MOBILIZATION

Agricultural mobilization by New England farmers will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of the New England Federation of Rural Progress at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The committee has already made a study of the situation in New England and has issued an appeal to the farmers for cooperative work in food production, for greater activity in preparing for the coming crop and increasing it as much as possible and also in recruiting farm hands for the season.

## ECONOMIC CLUB DINNER

"Our National Defense" will be the general subject for discussion at the dinner of the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club on Wednesday evening, April 4. The speakers will include Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard, President Richard C. MacLaurin of M. I. T., President Charles F. Weed of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Sherman L. Whipple. Harvey N. Shepard, vice-president of the club, will preside.

## ALIEN TAX LAW GOES INTO EFFECT MAY 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All aliens excepting Canadians, Mexicans and Cubans who have resided in their respective countries more than a year, must pay a tax of \$8 on entering the United States after May 1, when the new immigration law goes into effect. The present tax imposed on aliens is \$4.

The new immigration regulations prevent aliens from going into Canada, Mexico and Cuba and then immediately entering the United States without paying the tax. The only way to avoid payment is by living in either of the three countries for a year.

## W. C. T. U. PLANS MORE ACTIVITY FOR PROHIBITION

Suffolk County Organization in Annual Convention Takes Steps to Push the Work for No-License in Boston in 1918

By resolutions adopted at the close of the thirty-third semi-annual convention of the Suffolk County W. C. T. U. in Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon, the organization pledged itself to specific temperance activity, to renewed effort to secure woman suffrage for Massachusetts, and to cooperation, wherever possible, with the Red Cross, Navy League, and kindred organizations.

By these resolutions it was provided that henceforth no member of the W. C. T. U. shall patronize a licensed grocer or bartender, and that a list of the unlicensed merchants shall be printed in the organization's regular publication; that a request be sent to Governor McCall urging that in case of declaration of war he shall do his utmost to close all saloons in the Commonwealth and to forbid the sale of liquor to naval and military men; that a letter be sent to President Wilson condemning as an activity unworthy of the United States the export of liquor to foreign lands, the shipments of which amounted to over \$24,000,000 in 1916 as against less than \$4,000,000 in 1915; that a petition be sent to President Brush of the Boston Elevated, asking him to prohibit the posting of liquor advertisements in trains and subways; that the organization go on record as ready to cooperate with other organizations in securing a prohibition amendment to be submitted at the Constitutional Convention; and that the City and State Federation of Women's Clubs be invited to support the prohibition movement.

Bruce R. Baxter, speaking for the intercollegiate prohibition committee, said that over 280 colleges in the United States are now allied with the temperance movement and reach annually 70,000 men with their propaganda. About 100 of these colleges give credit toward the A. B. degree for enrollment in classes which make a specialty of studying the liquor problem. He pointed out that these students have taken active part in local no-license campaigns, and through their work and influence a large number of towns and counties have been voted "dry."

Inasmuch as three-fourths of the national leaders in politics are college men, Mr. Baxter showed that the present study of the liquor problem in colleges will have a direct bearing on the country's future. The sincerity of the students now enrolled in the movement was apparent, the speaker said, in the pledge taken at the recent national convention, in which 450 delegates declared it to be their purpose to give prohibition of the liquor traffic a primary place in their life program.

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League was represented by Robert M. Magwood, who said that he believed Boston's no-license vote in the next election would be much larger than at the last election. He particularly urged that the W. C. T. U. use its influence to prevent the opening of a saloon at the corner of Medford and Chelsea streets, Charlestown, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, where, Mr. Magwood declared, he had reason to think such a place was being planned. Following Mr. Magwood's appeal the organization voted that the secretary be instructed to write Secretary Daniels of the Navy, to Governor McCall, and to the Boston Licensing Board, protesting against the opening of a saloon at this point; and a committee was appointed to take any further steps that might be needed to make the protest of the W. C. T. U. effective.

At the morning session Mrs. Kelley Jenness stated that no-license campaign work in Boston must be done by neighborhoods and precincts; that it would even be a good plan to get hold of classified lists and work of the situation in New England and has issued an appeal to the farmers for cooperative work in food production, for greater activity in preparing for the coming crop and increasing it as much as possible and also in recruiting farm hands for the season.

The morning session of the convention was closed by the singing of the hymn "The Happy Twenty" party, which is to be held tonight at Convention Hall. The "Happy Twenty" organization is composed of Boston newboys. Nathaniel Clark will be in charge of the entertainment.

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## HAPPY TWENTY PARTY

An entertainment in which many performers will take part and many special acts be furnished by some of the Boston theaters will be the feature of the "Happy Twenty" party, which is to be held tonight at Convention Hall. The "Happy Twenty" organization is composed of Boston newboys. Nathaniel Clark will be in charge of the entertainment.

## SLATES APPEAR FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Several Groups of Candidates Seek Support at Primaries in Addition to the Number Running Independently

Three "slates" of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention are now conspicuously before the voters, the appearance today of a revised slate of candidates having drawn the attention of political circles, in connection with the primary election next Tuesday, more closely to the subject of "slates" versus the "independents," or candidates not included in any of the slates.

The "slates" are put forth by groups of citizens, each of which urges the voters to elect its respective choice of candidates. There are 16 delegates to be elected at large, and at the primary Tuesday the list of candidates, 52 in number, will be shortened by the process of elimination to 32. The 32 who stand the highest as a result of the voting at the primary Tuesday will have their names on the ballot at the election May 1. Voters will mark their ballots Tuesday for 16 of the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large.

It might have been stated that there were four "slates" if it were not for the fact that the slate which made its appearance today bears such close resemblance to the slate made public weeks ago under the auspices of the Union for a Progressive Convention. The union is interested in securing the initiative and referendum. Today's revised slate is the same as the union's except that the name of John W. Cummings of Fall River, who has the union's support, does not appear on today's slate. Today's slate has 15 names while the union's slate had 16.

There is a statement accompanying the issuance of today's slate to the effect that the candidates in question support "liberal and progressive policies in our State government, including the initiative and referendum." A letter accompanying the statement is signed by Matthew Hale and Josiah Quincy, "committee representing this group of candidates." Their slate of 15 candidates for delegate-at-large follows: George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney; Walter A. Buie, attorney-at-law; George W. Coleman, president of Ford Hall forum; Matthew Hale, vice-president of Progressive National Committee; Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney, Suffolk County; Patrick H. Jennings, president Boston Central Labor Union; Lewis J. Johnson, authority on initiative and referendum; James T. Morris, representative of Building Trades; Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney, Suffolk County; Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston; Charles B. Strecker, United States Sub-Treasurer; Joseph Walker, former Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives; David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts; Sherman L. Whipple, attorney-at-law; George H. Wrenn, president state branch A. F. of L.

This slate resembles so closely the one urged by the Union for a Progressive Convention that the two are regarded in political circles to be the same.

Running in opposition to these candidates is a slate published by the Committee for Publicity for the Constitutional Convention, which has issued a public statement setting forth the opposition argument on the initiative and referendum. The committee's slate is: Charles Francis Adams 2nd, of Concord; Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge; Charles J. Barton of Melrose; John L. Bates of Brookline; William H. Brooks of Holyoke; Harvey S. Chase of Brookline; Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southbridge; Louis A. Coolidge of Milton; John W. Cummings of Fall River; Edwin U. Curtis of Boston; Hugh P. Drysdale of North Adams; Samuel J. Elder of Winchester; Gordon W. Gordon of Springfield; Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge; Nathan Mathews of Boston and Josiah Quincy of Boston.

The Committee for Publicity's "slate" is composed for the most part of candidates understood to be opposed to the initiative and referendum. There are exceptions, however, one of them being Josiah Quincy, whose name appears on the slate made public today of candidates favoring the initiative and referendum, and also on the slate of the Union for a Progressive Convention. The Committee for Publicity's slate contains the name of John W. Cummings of Fall River, considered to be an advocate of the initiative and referendum. Harvey S. Chase, another candidate on the Committee for Publicity's slate, has announced that he favors the initiative and referendum when properly installed.

The third slate before the public is one put forth by Senator Herman Hornel of Boston, chairman of the Boston Republican city committee. It resembles very closely that of the Committee for Publicity. The slate follows: Charles Francis Adams 2d of Concord; Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge; John L. Bates of Brookline; Charles J. Barton of Melrose; William H. Brooks of Holyoke; Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southbridge; Louis A. Coolidge of Milton; John W. Cummings of Fall River; Edwin U. Curtis of Boston; George H. Doty of Waltham; Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell; Samuel J. Elder of Winchester; Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge; James A. Stiles of Gardner and Moorfield Storey of Lincoln.

Among the others of the 53 candidates for delegate-at-large whose names do not appear on any of these three "slates" there is much good-

humored comment about the "slates" versus the independents. Among the independents are former Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Boston, who is a leading champion of prohibition; Addison P. Beardsley of Boston, legislative leader of the antisaloon forces; Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; former State Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester; Wendell P. Thore of Boston, a member of the special Commission on Social Insurance, and a leading advocate of age pensions, and John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Socialist and organized labor leader.

The other "independents" are: William G. Andrew of Somerville, Samuel R. Cutler of Revere, Arthur W. De-Gosh of Boston, Daniel R. Evans Jr. of Springfield, Wilmot R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Ralph W. Glog of Boston, Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Clarence W. Rutley of Boston, Whitfield L. Turk of Winchester, Lombard Williams of Dedham and Daniel E. Denny of Worcester.

All these candidates are running for election as delegates-at-large and, therefore, their names will appear Tuesday on all the ballots throughout the State. The names of district candidates, whether in congressional or representative districts, will appear on the ballots used in their respective districts. There are about 900 candidates and Tuesday's primary is expected to eliminate about one-quarter of them.

## REAL ESTATE

A large transaction has been closed in South End and Roxbury real estate, in which Morris Rudnick sells to Simon Goldsmith the large six-story brick mercantile building at 322 to 326 Harrison Avenue, together with 3671 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$96,900 of which \$32,900 applies on the land.

In connection with this transaction, Morris Rudnick takes title to an improved property conveyed by Simon Goldsmith, situated at 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury, consisting of a three-story brick and frame dwelling, together with 18,722 square feet of land, and a brick stable. This estate is assessed for \$55,000, of which the land carries \$15,000. The broker in these transactions was S. H. Wachsmann.

Papers also have gone to record today whereby Peter E. Alkins takes title to the 3½-story brick building located at 132 and 134 Court Street, West End, consisting of store and offices, etc. There is a land area of 1328 square feet valued at \$37,200 and the total assessment is \$42,500. Patrick J. Bergin conveyed the title.

## SALE IN BACK BAY

Helen Greeley Brigham has purchased title to the five-story brick residence property at 35 Bay State Road, owned by Georgianna B. Withington. There is a land area of 3105 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$14,000, and the total assessment is \$28,000.

## JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

The property at 43 Sedgwick Street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold to Klas E. Lindemark. The estate consists of an attractive three-family house, with 5200 square feet of land, taxed for \$1500. The house being new is not yet taxed. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

## NORTH END TRANSACTIONS

Edward W. Fuller has taken title to a mercantile property at 153 and 154 Washington Street North, near Causeway, North End district. It consists of a five-story brick building and 1746 square feet of land, assessed to the Augustus E. Scott estate for \$30,000, including \$17,500 land value.

Jacob Heller also bought an improved property at 47 Salem Street, owned by Eugene F. Ladd, trustee. It consists of a 3½-story brick house and lot of land, containing 1350 square feet, near Cross Street. This parcel is assessed for \$19,500, and the land carries \$17,600 of that amount.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

| CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MARCH 28 |              |           |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1917.....                     | \$37,020,000 | 1908..... | \$12,903,000 |
| 1916.....                     | 38,617,000   | 1907..... | 25,620,000   |
| 1915.....                     | 811,000      | 1906..... | 20,720,000   |
| 1914.....                     | 26,983,000   | 1905..... | 17,400,000   |
| 1913.....                     | 28,397,000   | 1904..... | 14,207,000   |
| 1912.....                     | 37,357,000   | 1903..... | 16,405,000   |
| 1911.....                     | 351,000      | 1902..... | 18,148,000   |
| 1910.....                     | 31,125,000   | 1901..... | 23,566,000   |
| 1909.....                     | 31,497,000   |           |              |

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Dunster Rd., Ward 22; Hilda Milch, J. M. Morrison; frame garage.  
Nottingham Rd., 56 58, Ward 25; Maud Solder; frame garage.  
Princeton St., 82, Ward 1; William A. Soder; alter office.  
Main St., 513, Ward 3; Lynch & Porter; alter stores.  
Blackstone St., 9-10, John St., 12, Ward 5; J. D. Williams; alter mercantile.

## DRUG BILL TO BE REPORTED

A bill based on several bills designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and distribution of narcotic drugs in Massachusetts will be reported to the Massachusetts Legislature early next week by the legislative committee on Public Health. Under the provisions of the bill it would be unlawful for any dealer to deliver any of the "drugs" specified in the measure, without the legal signature of a registered physician, dentist or veterinarian. The druggist is required to make a record of the name, age and address of the person receiving the drugs, mark the bottle with the name of the drug and keep all records pertaining to the sale for two years. The bill has the indorsement of State and local societies of health, the Watch and Ward Society and Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk County.

## B. & M. PAYMENT ON NOTES, TOPIC IN U. S. COURT

Judge Morton Takes Under Advisement the Question of Meeting Interest Due on Connecticut River Securities

Judge Morton in the United States District Court today took under advisement the question of authorizing the receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad to pay the interest on notes of the Connecticut River Railroad amounting to \$2,000,000.

The interest was due Aug. 31, 1916, and owing to the claim of the Connecticut River Railroad that it would be a breach of the lease, under which the Boston & Maine operates the Connecticut, not to pay this interest when the Boston & Maine had sufficient funds available, the receiver asked the court for instructions.

Charles F. Choate, counsel for the Connecticut River, contended that it would be a violation of the lease if the receiver for the Boston & Maine refused to pay this interest. The notes were short term coupon notes, he stated, issued by the Connecticut River at the request of the Boston & Maine to pay for certain improvements and additions to the Connecticut River road. He quoted from clauses in the lease which tended to show that the Boston & Maine was obligated to pay interest on the indebtedness of the Connecticut River.

As a friend of the court Asa P. French representing certain of the minority stockholders, opposed payment of the interest. He was joined by H. W. Barnum, assistant attorney general of Massachusetts. Mr. French stated that undoubtedly the Boston & Maine was obligated to pay for the improvements made on the Connecticut River, but he pointed out that this represented less than half a million dollars.

The remaining \$1,500,000 represented an extension of the Ashueland branch from Dole Junction, N. H., to Brattleboro, Vt. This extension, he contended, was not authorized by either the Massachusetts or New Hampshire Legislatures, and therefore, the money spent in making it was not a legal obligation of the Boston & Maine. He stated that it was expressly forbidden by the laws of Massachusetts.

Mr. Barnum contended that the lease provided for an issue of stocks and bonds to pay for all extensions and improvements of this nature. The Boston & Maine had no right under the lease to request the issuance of these notes and in his opinion it was extremely doubtful if the Boston & Maine had any obligation to pay them. If there is any obligation, he said, it is due to a later collateral agreement not protected by the lease and any violation of this agreement could be construed as a violation of the lease.

Further he stated that it was extremely improbable that the lease would be canceled if this interest was not paid. Under the terms of the lease, he stated, the Boston & Maine is paying practically 12 per cent rental to the Connecticut River, while the lease only called for 10 per



## ENEMY TRADING INVESTIGATED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Committee Finds Weakness of Law Enabling Firms to Escape Is Chief Cause of Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The report of the Enemy Influence Subcommittee of the United War Committee was issued recently. So far as enemy trading is concerned the committee has come to the conclusion that weakness of the law in certain respects which enables firms to escape is the principal cause of trouble.

The subject was considered at 12 meetings and evidence taken, the concern of the committee, so far as regards the present report being to inquire generally into the manner in which the Trading with the Enemy acts have been administered, and to recommend any improvements in the law which may be considered advisable. The question of enemy influence after the war will form the subject of a later report. Enemy banking is not discussed in this report.

The recommendations of the subcommittee are as follows:

1. That businesses of enemy character owned or controlled by naturalized persons should be made amenable to the law, by giving the Home Secretary power to revoke certificates of naturalization on the ground of public policy.

2. That the court should have power on application by the Board of Trade to compel witnesses to appear on oath before the Board of Trade or its Advisory Committee or otherwise, and to produce documents.

3. That agreements for the transfer of businesses made during the war by enemy subjects or by naturalized persons whose certificates are revoked should be void, unless made bona fide and for valuable consideration, and consistent with public policy, the onus of proof to be on the parties to the agreement.

4. That the powers of the Board of Trade should be extended, so as to enable them to deal with businesses which at or immediately before the commencement of the war were carried on for the benefit, or under the control of enemy subjects, and not merely with those businesses which were carried on at the date of the passing of the act.

5. That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up a branch of any firm or company, neutral or otherwise, whose principal place of business is in an enemy country.

6. That the Board of Trade in cases where it has made an order to wind up the business carried on by a British company in this country should also have power to wind up and dissolve the company itself.

7. That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up any business, although not under enemy control, that has been conducted wholly or mainly in the interest and for the benefit of the enemy.

8. That any amendment of the law should, if possible, take the form of a Consolidation Act and not of legislation by reference.

The report states that since the outbreak of war public dissatisfaction has been widespread at the slow progress which has been made in eliminating enemy trading in the United Kingdom. The report continues:

"The committee thinks this dissatisfaction has justification. But so far as they can tell, with the limited opportunities open to them of investigating the internal management of Government departments, the fault has been more in the state of the law itself than in the manner of its enforcement by the responsible departments."

The report proceeds to point out that measures should have been enacted from the earliest days, and criticizes the remedial steps taken since the war broke out.

The question, says the report, whether the closing down of enemy businesses and the elimination of enemy influence have, since January, 1916, proceeded with all possible promptitude is, with the sources of information at the committee's disposal, difficult to determine. Out of 792 businesses which have been considered by the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, action was taken in 594 cases, viz., orders for winding up were made in 410 cases, and in 184 cases orders vesting enemy interests in the public trustee for the purpose of realization. The sale of assets has been completed in about 220 of the above 410 cases.

A very large number of business firms in England which are suspected of enemy character are owned or controlled, not by enemy subjects, but by naturalized British subjects of enemy origin. Such cases can best be dealt with by amendment of the naturalization laws, which, for this among other reasons, is, in the opinion of the committee, urgently required.

The report characterizes as inadequate the powers for investigating businesses and for compelling the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses to be examined on oath subject to penalties for perjury, and recommends remedial legislation. The Board of Trade should further be given power to deal with firms which, although not carried on for the benefit of or controlled by enemy subjects, are in fact enemy firms, inasmuch as their principal places of business are in enemy countries—e. g., a neutral firm with a branch in this country, whose principal place of business is in Germany. It appears that such cases are not amenable to the existing law.

A further defect of the present law, which requires amendment, is that while the Board of Trade has power to prohibit the business of a limited liability company from being carried on, and can require such to be wound up, such proceedings only deal with the business carried on in this country and do not entail the dissolution of the company. The company remains

in existence, the register of shareholders remains intact, and the assets, other than those pertaining to the business which is carried on in this country, are not affected. To maintain a German business thus in a state of suspended animation may be all that is necessary to meet the exigencies of a state of war; for the purpose of permanently eliminating enemy influence, it is insufficient.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Francis G. Caffey, who is to be the new Federal District Attorney in the New York City district, is now solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. He is an Alabamian, who was graduated from Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, and then began to practice law in the Borough of Manhattan in 1902, associating himself with one of the oldest firms of lawyers with Southern ancestry and training. In 1913 Mr. Caffey, having the backing of prominent Southern advisers of the Administration, was placed in the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Margaret Damer Dawson, chief officer of the British Women Police Service, in little more than two years has built up a service of such undoubted utility and efficiency that prejudice has gone down before it. In forming the Women Police Service Miss Dawson followed the historic precedent of Sir Robert Peel, and the body was run as an amateur corps. Throughout its short career the Women Police Service has aimed at protective and preventive rather than repressive measures, and their guiding motto has been "infinite tact, infinite patience, do too little rather than too much." Miss Dawson has expended great care in choosing the right women for the service, and has been content rather with a few reliable, efficiently trained women than with a number of unreliable ones. From the start the women police have been regarded as friends by the women among whom their work takes them, and it is no uncommon thing for a mother to call upon a policewoman to reason with a recalcitrant daughter. Quite recently the Women Police Service gained Government recognition when Miss Dawson was asked to police some of the great munition factories and arsenals. They are already working in eight of the large factories, and others will be added shortly.

Herbert S. Houston of New York City, who is heading the movement by which the National Defense Council of the United States will have in its support a national advertising advisory board, is president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and for many years has been one of the leading factors of that organization, which includes members from Canada. He is a member of one of the large book publishing firms of New York City, one that has several periodicals on its lists. Mr. Houston is a man of marked executive ability, and if he is retained on the permanent advisory board, will bring to the Government's aid expert knowledge of a high order.

James Harrison Oliver, rear admiral, United States Navy, who since January, 1914, has been head of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, Washington, has been named by Secretary Daniels as Governor of the islands in the Caribbean recently purchased by the United States from Denmark. He will leave at once for St. Thomas, and serve until a permanent form of government is fixed by Congress. Governor Oliver is a Georgian, who predated his training at Annapolis with a course at Washington and Lee University. His naval career has been creditable, but uneventful, and with a larger proportion of time spent at sea than most men trained for command got.

Charles Lathrop Pack, newly elected president of the World's Court League, formerly was a leading citizen of Cleveland, O., where he was prominent in financial and educational circles. Western Reserve University still has him for a trustee, useful and generous in loyal support of the interests of higher education in the capital of northern Ohio. He is now serving as president of the National Emergency Food and Clothing Commission, his interest in forestry having long been keen. At one time he was a director of the American Forestry Association. As president of the World's Court League he will have it in his power to further the growth of opinion in the United States favorable to the judicial settlement of international disputes, following the close of the war.

Herbert Welsh, who is active in urging upon the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on Congress, the completion of the process of making all wards of the Nation full citizens, is secretary of the Indian Rights Association, with headquarters in Philadelphia. He comes of an old Philadelphia family, and began his public career, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, as an artist. But he soon came to have profound interest in civic affairs, and for many years he was one of the most prominent leaders in national movements making for urban good government, a civil service based on merit, and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and judicial processes. Thus his name will be found figuring prominently in the propaganda literature of these causes during the '80s and '90s. From 1895 to 1904 he edited a journal called City and State, in which, at the last, he vigorously fought the "imperialism" which he found later in the acquisition of the Philippines. His loyalty to the cause of the Indian has survived all changes in national policy and party leadership.

## IRRIGATION IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—According to an exchange telegram from Cairo £150,000 is being spent on irrigation by the Egyptian Government.

## ATTITUDE IN WAR OF THE GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Some notable speeches were delivered at the recent general meeting in Berlin of the Agrarian League, which represents the ruling class in Prussia, and boasts of a membership of some three millions.

In his opening speech Herr von Wangenheim, the president, sang the praises of a strong monarchy, and of the part played by the league in establishing the economic position of the Empire, side by side with those of the Army and the Navy, and observed that matters would have stood better now had all the League's fiscal proposals been adopted in the past. The country owed much, he continued, to the Kaiser, who had foreseen the decisive importance of the fleet, secured Heligoland, and sought a rapprochement with Islam, but middle class circles were painfully impressed by the fact that the ear of the monarch remained closed to them. It was not Herren Scheidemann and Erzberger (the Socialist and Center leaders), nor the Berliner Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung who were the voice of the people, nor was it the majority of the present Reichstag, elected as it had been at a time and in circumstances so different from those of the present. No, the body of the German people was determined to carry through the war to a decisive end. It was with immense relief that the nation heard that the unrestricted submarine campaign had been proclaimed at last, and he could only hope that those whom history would hold responsible had not spoken the decisive word too late. The German nation was grateful to its Kaiser, and lived in the hope that there would be no deviation in the new phase of the war, even though some press utterances gave food for thought. Negotiations conducted with Denmark and with the United States through Switzerland were calculated to undermine confidence in the Government, and the people would be relieved to have an open declaration from its leading statesmen that rumors of this kind were without foundation. We German agrarians, said Herr von Wangenheim, urge our Kaiser to become hard, unbending steel.

Dr. Rösicke having spoken on the food question, Herr Rötgen, president of the Central League of German Industrialists, made a speech in which he extolled Bismarck's economic policy, and demanded the extension of Germany's sphere of influence in the west, not only on military grounds, but with a view to maintaining the competitive capacity of German industry. England, at least, he said, would undoubtedly endeavor to prevent Germany from obtaining raw materials, especially iron, from abroad after the war, and would place intolerable difficulties in the way of her making use of the port of Antwerp if she did not keep her hold of it. If Germany were thus prevented from competing on the world market her industry would decay and she would be reduced to the level of a second or third rate power, since, in view of her unfavorable geographical position, a large export trade alone could enable her to maintain her position in the world.

As for the steps necessary for the maintenance of German industry, Herr Rötgen said that they were first, its liberation from all the fetters that the war had entailed, and the restoration as speedily as possible of the free play of forces, without the exclusion of a wise state leadership, but in contrast with the illusions of state socialism in all its different forms. Secondly, and this was indispensable, the demanding of an indemnity that would fully cover both the direct and indirect cost of the war. Failure to demand this and an attempt to meet Germany's vast obligations by means of taxes and monopolies would amount to the commandeering of a considerable part of the national wealth, and would probably throw the nation back for generations. Thirdly, the maintenance of the economic policy of the last generation, which had so brilliantly justified itself during the war. Turning then to the question of the Longwy-Bay region, Herr Rötgen said that it is the inexhaustible store of iron ore in that region had not been at the disposal of German industry it would not have been in a position to cope with the tasks with which it had been faced during the war, and a careful master of the house did not again relinquish what he had in hand if he recognized it to be indispensable. Not willfully, but of necessity, German industry had settled on the French frontier. Its great factories were threatened by the guns of Longwy and Verdun, and in a new victorious campaign France would raze them to the ground straight away. Today the conduct of war depended on coal and iron, and if practical power depended on coal could German industry and agriculture be blamed for saying "Keep what you have"? If Germany gave up Belgium she would have lost the war and strengthened England's prestige. Belgium had shown herself unworthy of her neutrality, hence she must come under German control at least. I will even go so far as to say, Herr Rötgen observed, that we must out England from Calais, in order that she may not have any opportunity of gaining a footing on the Continent.

The last speaker was Dr. Wildgrube, the newly elected Reichstag member for Dresden, who expressed his unbounded satisfaction that "the Kaiser and the Army command had smashed the diplomatic inkpot with the sword," and bitterly criticized the United States, President Wilson, Mr. Gerard, and the evidences of an attempt on the part of German statesmen to maintain friendly relations with America. America, he said, must not stand in the way, either in Berlin, Vienna or anywhere else, of Germany's war aims and her achievement of a speedy victory by means of the unrestricted submarine campaign. No peace must be concluded that did not settle the food problem by securing ample territories for Germany in the East, while Germany's colonies must be restored intact, and the Belgian and Portuguese colonial possessions must come "under her hammer."

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**School Progress in Chicago**  
CHICAGO HERALD.—Steadily the Legislature seems to be hammering the proposals for the righting of Chicago's educational wrongs into sound statutory shape. The Otis-Mueller bill, which has been the center of compromise, has been radically improved. In its amended form it has passed second reading in both houses, and now appears to have excellent prospects of adoption. If it is passed the Board of Education will be reduced in size from 21 to 11 members, a reduction decidedly toward improvement. The teachers gain considerable protection. After a probationary period of three years they are assured permanent tenure of office subject to dismissal for cause. This is less likely to be arbitrary because of the provision that the charges against teachers must be presented by the superintendent. The board will still hear the cases, a method not ideal, because of the difficulty of determining efficiency by legalistic methods, but the teacher is given comfort in the section which makes a public hearing mandatory if either side desires it. There is, it is conceded, a slight possibility that the bill contains a joker under which no Loeb rules might be possible, but this point will be settled before a vote is taken.

**Discipline**  
NEW YORK POST.—When Major-General Wood was invited to comment on his transfer from New York to Charleston, he said: "I am a soldier, and I obey orders." No such meekness obtains in the office of the Evening Mail, which presented an ultimatum to the Government of the United States in just four words: "We demand Wood back"; nor yet in the office of the Tribune, which lashes out against the "shame" of it all. Thus two of our most eminent newspaper champions of universal military service as a school for national discipline have lost no time in setting the example of self-discipline. We are not yet in war, but the local Northcliffe are already at work, demanding this and blushing with shame at that. Obviously, this is the proper spirit in which to enter upon a struggle with the German war-machine, which is in the habit of appointing its field commanders and shaping its strategy in accordance with the demands of the newspaper editors. We are not at all certain whether compulsory military training is needed to teach the unlicked American cub the lesson of humility and obedience, as we have read so often in the Evening Mail and the Tribune; but it does seem as if it might be worth trying on the editorial writers.

**Horses on the Farm**  
NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—The most authentic figures show it takes 20 acres of land to raise enough feed for four horses for one year. For fewer horses the proportion increases. Not only does the tractor save the farmer the feed required by horses, but where farmers have tractors they are selling their heavy horses and buying cattle. Cattle eat no more than horses; while they are being fed they furnish milk and its by-products of butter and cheese; and, when fed, they are a highly marketable product. The farmer who gets ahead these days is the farmer who keeps step with modern agricultural methods and machinery which reduce the cost of his production, has good roads that give him access to the market, and a market that offers him a steady demand and fair price. The small tractor helps in this direction.

**MOSCOW NOBILITY AND DUMA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Temps, the petition addressed to the Tsar by a number of representatives of great Russian families was followed by another from the nobility of Moscow. A short time before his abdication, the Tsar's petition respectfully assured the Sovereign that close collaboration between the Government and the Duma could alone maintain the national unity indispensable for victory; and now the Moscow nobility, whose conservative sentiments are well known, had met in congress and voted unanimously a resolution which had been forwarded to the Tsar. In this document the authors stated that they considered it their duty to point out the danger of not conforming to the repeated demands of the Duma and the Council of the Empire concerning internal reforms, and declared that the domestic situation had reached an acute phase. To delay in finding a solution, they added, might be to influence the course of the war. They therefore declared that they felt it their duty as loyal subjects to inform the Sovereign of their conviction that the salvation of the country and of the Throne depended on the immediate application of the measure outlined in the resolutions of the legislative chambers, the zemstvos, and the general congress of the nobility held in December last.

**BRITISH SHIPWORK SPEEDED UP**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, had a conference yesterday with representatives of ship construction companies turning out tonnage for British Government contracts for \$25,000,000 worth of commercial ships have already been placed. Mr. Foster urged the utmost speeding up of operations. The conference dealt principally with systematizing of operations in order to complete the contracts with least possible delay.

## LABOR REFORM LAWS URGED IN WESTERN STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a report on labor laws and their administration in Washington, Oregon and California, just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, irregular employment is emphasized as the most striking labor characteristic of the Pacific States. Most of the important industries, such as lumber, fruit growing, construction work, fruit and fish canning, are highly seasonal. In the winter months one-quarter at least of all the workers, and in some sections a much larger proportion, are without jobs or the possibility of getting jobs. In California alone there are some 20,000 workers with no fixed residence, constantly wandering from place to place.

The demoralizing effect of these conditions has only recently come to be regarded as a matter of possible State concern, and as yet State efforts at remedy have been rather limited. Washington, in 1915, abolished all private employment agencies because of the sins of many of them, but it did not provide any substitute system. Oregon has done little or nothing. The California Legislature, in 1915, made an important beginning by the creation of a system of free State employment offices. But it recognized that at best such offices could do no more than bring together the worker and the job, whereas the major problem was the fact that at recurrent periods there are vastly more workers than there are jobs. With this larger problem in mind, the Legislature provided for extensive investigations and has now under serious consideration such far-reaching measures as social insurance and the encouragement of land colonization through the breaking up of the immense speculative land holdings now so prominent in that State.

## ARGENTINE STEAMER IS SOON TO DEPART

QUINCY, Mass.—Finishing touches are being given the large oil-carrying steamer launched for the Argentine Government at the Fore River Yards yesterday afternoon, and within 10 days a cargo of oil will be taken on the steamer will sail for South America. Senora Obdulia Rivero de Caballero, wife of Commander Caballero of the Argentine Naval Commission to the United States, named the boat the Ingenio Luis A. Huergo with officials of the Argentine Navy and the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation present. The steamer is practically finished, with smokestack and masts in place. Flags of the United States and the Argentine Republic were crossed for decorations. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owners of the yard, was present and inspected the yard equipment following the launching.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**  
Signing up for dormitory rooms at Simmons College has started and will close April 7. It is hoped that new dormitories will be opened next fall, as at present only about half the number of students desiring college rooms can be accommodated. Miss Dorothy Coggeshall has resigned the position of chairman of the sophomore flower committee and will be succeeded by Miss Ada Brewster. Makeup examinations begin April 7 and continue for a month. The sophomore-freshman party will take place April 14.

**ARGENTINE WHEAT EMBARGO**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Poor crop prospects and limited stocks have forced the Argentine Government to put an embargo on the export of wheat and flour. The Department of Commerce was informed in a cablegram from Buenos Aires.

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## CHILE LOOKING FOR MARKET FOR HER SALTPETER

Large Amount Produced Last Year—Government Gets Royalty of Fifty Cents a Bushel—Used in Ammunition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Chile is now seeking in the United States a market for the large quantity of saltpeter produced in that country, according to Senor Rafael Correa, Attaché of the Chilean Embassy in Washington, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. For this product, which now forms an important constituent of a large part of the ammunition used by the warring nations, and which before the war went mainly to Germany, Chile will be in great need of a market at the close of hostilities.

The particular possible market for this product that is now being investigated is its use as a fertilizer, its usefulness for this purpose, says Senor Correa, having been determined by experiments conducted by Cornell University.

The importance of the saltpeter industry to Chile, said Senor Correa, is very great, 150,000,000 bushels having been produced last year, the Government receiving a royalty of 50 cents a bushel.

Recent developments in Chile, said Senor Correa, that have been brought about by the commercial and industrial readjustment made necessary by the war, include the establishment of two large clothing manufacturing plants in Santiago. This bids fair to become a great industry, he said, the product being as satisfactory as that formerly imported from Germany and England. Another industry that is to be established in Chile is that of paper making, methods of manufacture used in the United States now being under investigation by Chilean agents.

The foreign trade of Chile has recently been hampered by the extension of the steamship line that formerly ran from Valparaiso to Colon so that its ships will run to New York; and a line from Philadelphia to Valparaiso, through the Panama Canal, is also projected.

## GEN. GOETHALS' NEW POSITION

TRENTON, N. J.—Gen. George W. Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, notified Governor Edge Thursday that he would accept the place of State Engineer, created by the present Legislature. The General will have charge of the construction of a \$15,000,000 highway system and have other broad powers.



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## WAR TRADE WITH GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total value of merchandise imported from and exported to countries of Europe during February and the eight months ending with February, 1917, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, have been made public last night by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The report shows the following main facts:

The value of trade with Germany, including both imports and exports in the month of February, 1917, was \$819,176. This year it is \$49,215. In the eight months ending February, 1917, it was \$11,224,642. The same period ending February, 1917, shows \$1,512,186.

The trade with the United Kingdom in February, 1917, was \$31,007,496 and in 1917 it was \$21,427,635. The eight months period ending February, 1917, showed \$191,292,528 while the period ending February, 1917, shows \$181,626,787. The falling off is undoubtedly due to the submarine blockade.

## MICHIGAN SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. LANSING, Mich.—The resolution providing for the submission of the question of equal suffrage to popular vote in 1918 which was adopted by the House is now in the Senate. In view of the fact that the Senate has already passed the Darnall bill to give women the right to vote for presidential electors, suffragists expect the amendment resolution to go through without much trouble. If it does, Governor Sleeper will sign it in the regular course of business.

## REFERENDUM ON PROHIBITION

MADISON, Wis.—A bill calling for a referendum on State-wide prohibition has been passed by the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature by a vote of 56 to 37.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

JACOB EPSTEIN, HIS REMARKABLE SCULPTURE WORK

Some Observations on Sculptor Who Planned Colossal Series of Works on Human Family

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—A popular Sunday newspaper appeared with a headline recently, "Bombshell in the World of Art. Great British Sculptor's New Idea of Venus." The sculptor in question, Jacob Epstein, who happens to be, like Joseph Conrad, a Russian Pole, and who, like him, has made England his real home, must have smiled wryly when he read those headlines. Such notice is the kind of notoriety one would obtain from walking down Bond Street in shirt-sleeves, or standing on one's head in Hyde Park. No sincere artist desires such notoriety. But what can he do? An eccentric way of muzzling the popular press has not yet been discovered.

But Jacob Epstein is used to such notoriety. He does not seek it, but being a rebel against convention, and the dullness and pretentiousness of modern sculpture, his artistic progress has been marked by explosive vicissitudes. His anatomical figures on a building in the Strand aroused a rabid newspaper discussion; his "Rock Drill" was regarded as buffoonery by some, and hailed by others as a work of genius. On these follows his "Eve," a colossal figure, in white marble, beautifully carved by the sculptor's own hand, a thing of curves and planes, like and unlike life, enigmatically and absurdly to the multitude, but possessing for the few who try to understand the sculptor's intention, a profound meaning, and a subtle aesthetic charm.

What is the riddle of Jacob Epstein? people are asking. There is no riddle. Epstein, besides being a great carver, and an accomplished craftsman, is also a thinker. He expresses the results of his thought in his work. Therefore, he is accused of casting bombshells, whereas he is only doing what Herbert Spencer did in prose—expressing his thought, stating his view of man and the universe. Modern sculpture has been so long divorced from thought, concerning itself almost entirely with the obvious, that to be offered intellect as well as craftsmanship in a piece of sculpture, astonishes the public and gives them a curious feeling that some law of art has been transgressed.

Epstein's other "bombshell" at the Leicester Galleries, a "Mother and Child" carved in granite, of heroic size, is equally distasteful to a public who regard art as a hot water bottle, not as a gold plunge. This is far from being the ordinary "Mother and Child." I dislike the philosophy of it, if that is the right word, as much as I dislike the philosophy of his "Eve," but no one can deny that here an acute intelligence is at work, and that here is a vision much more in sympathy with the vision of Egypt, Assyria and Easter Island, than with Paris, London and New York. Epstein chooses his own vehicle. By it he must be judged.

It was possible to show in one hall all the work Epstein has done, it would be evident that a man of commanding power and force is working among us. Years ago he planned a vast scheme which would represent the human family, so vast that only some spreading headland by the sea could contain it. Several individual figures have been completed with an immense expenditure of time and money. The craftsmanship of them is superb, but the philosophy is, I feel, well, antipathetic to a mild term. Epstein has always dealt in big ideas. A dream of his early manhood was to carve the rocks at the Land's End in Cornwall into rough-hewn figures. That is the true Epstein, the carver of monoliths who sees his art in terms of Stone Circles, and Cromlechs, not in pretty busts and decorative tablets. But time and commerce, with civilization, has chartered the South Sea Islands in him and taught his chief that sympathy in art may be more potent than frightfulness in art. So by slow degree he has been devoting some of his time to the production of heads and busts. Had he begun with these charming things, so profound in insight, so sure in craftsmanship, official recognition, and popular approval, would long ago have been his. These two dozen whippers of pure art which circle around the megaphones called "Eve" and "Mother and Child" go a long way toward making us believe in a future for sculpture. Any one of them would bring lasting delight to the room in which it was placed. In modern times there have been no such intimate and scholarly plastic portraits as Epstein's heads of Augustus John and Muirhead Bone, the artists of Lord Fisher the sailor, and of the poet W. H. Davies. The untamed Epstein stimulates our imagination, the tamed Epstein enters into our affections.

ENGLISH ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—An exhibition of unique character has been opened in the Lean Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is entirely composed of the valuable furniture belonging to the Dukes of Westminster, Buccleuch and Devonshire, who having lent their mansions to the Government, and their pictures to the National Gallery, now lend their furniture to the museum.

The gifts that have been sent in to the Red Cross art sale at Christie's exceed those of last year. As before several painters have presented blank

canvases upon which they will paint portraits for the highest bidders.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The trustees of the Public Picture Gallery Fund have presented to the Corporation of Birmingham two wash drawings, "Monte Cimone" and "A Roman Piazza," and a pastel "An Etruscan Arch, Perugia," by Mr. Muirhead Bone. They have also given a vigorous oil painting, "Yacht Racing in the Solent," by Miss Alice Palmer. Mr. Harry Lucas has presented "The End of St. Martin's Summer," by Mr. Gabriel Mitchell, to the Art Gallery.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The thirty-seventh exhibition of Irish pictures by Alexander Williams, R. H. A., was recently held in Dublin. Mr. Williams' knowledge and appreciation of his country are evidenced in this exhibition of 50 pictures, depicting many of the beauty spots of Ireland. Among the few large canvases may be mentioned "Now Comes Still Evening On" in which the tender lights of a declining day are beautifully shown. "Washing Day, Achill," is a picturesque peasant group. "Evening, Howth," is a simple composition, a stretch of path losing itself in low shrubs and undergrowth, a tall fir tree standing out against a yellow evening sky. "On the Duddery at Tenpenny," and "The Colleen Bawn Rock" were both shown at the Dublin Sketching Club's recent exhibition. Some 16 excellent reproductions selected from the 48 pictures painted by Mr. Williams for Blackie's "Beautiful Ireland," were also on view.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Glasgow Society of Lady Artists are holding an exhibition in their club premises. Among the contributors are Miss Agnes Raeburn, Miss Emily M. Paterson, Miss Susan F. Crawford, Mrs. W. Gray, Miss Mary Morris, and Miss L. Auning Bell.

AUSTRALIAN ART IN EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL AIMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The inclusion of works of art in an exhibition which has for its primary object the furtherance of commerce and manufacture is a departure which does not commend itself wholly to the specialist in art. Painting and sculpture are to him more or less sacred matters, and to expose them in open competition with furniture, patent filters, hams and such-like articles—admirable and desirable in their own sphere—savours in a manner of desecration. In this, as in most sincere contentions, there is an element of reason, for anything in the nature of a distraction makes it difficult for the observer to give to a good piece the thoughtful attention which is its due, and your commercial exhibition is full of such distractions.

On the other hand, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that art is an important part of the product of a country, a phase of national activity which, as such, can by no means be overlooked or underestimated, and though its normal habitat may be an exclusive art collection, it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that on occasion it should take its place in line with its fellow activities as one of the things essential to the national progress and well-being.

The picture group arranged by the Victorian Artists' Society in connection with the Australian Natives Association exhibition in Melbourne, contains much good stuff, but is hardly what might be termed representative. Many of the pictures—there is no sculpture—have been seen before, and some Australian artists of the first rank have not contributed, yet, taken as a whole, the collection is an appropriate one, and contains much meritorious and even distinguished work.

As an incentive to effort the A. N. A. authorities generously offered two prizes of £25 each for the best two figure and landscape paintings in oils, and the judges made the award in the first instance to Mr. Allan Wilson for a three-quarter length portrait study, and in the second to Private Louis McCubbin for his "Hanover Mine."

Mr. Wilson's work is not lacking in vitality; it shows no hesitancy of execution, and bears evidence of a certain command of draftsmanship, but it offers little indication of ability to deal with the more subtle problems of figure painting.

One of the most prolific exhibitors in the matter of portraits is Miss Violet Teague, but all her canvases, most of which are large and impressive, have been already repeatedly before the public.

Miss Cumbræ Stewart, an artist whose work has of late years risen greatly in popular favor, is also represented by pictures which previous exhibitions have made familiar, one of the most acceptable being "In the Looking-Glass."

Sergeant Charles Wheeler, D. C. M., now serving with the British Army in France, and one of the most noted Australian painters, contributes a costume subject entitled "Grandmother's Gown," painted a good many years ago, and also "The Bathers," a more recent canvas which possesses some fine qualities as a study from the nude.

"Aftermath," by Private F. Crozier, another soldier artist, now at the front, is new to the public and is likely to attract considerable attention as a subject picture. It depicts a tumbled and sordid interior, containing among other things a makeshift bed on which lies a soldier. Close by sits a woman holding in her hand a letter. Her exact significance as a factor in the composition is not clear. In execution the picture is in some respects faulty, but as a descriptive and imaginative creation, it commands attention.

Mr. Percy Leason, whose tendency

of late has been in the direction of Australian historical composition, presents an important canvas entitled "John McDougal Stuart 1860," illustrating the opening up of unexplored country in the old colonial days. In conception the picture is staid and unemotional, but it is well thought out, and expresses with a reserved intensity the grim determination to endure and achieve, which characterized the early pioneer.

Other figure studies which call for mention are Mr. Newbury's half-length portrait of a lady; Mr. L. Wilkie's "Girl With Picture Book," Miss A. M. Bales' "By the Window," Miss Margaret Withers' "The Reader," the remarkably treated "Maidenhood" of Miss Emily Thomas and a striking study of a head by Frank Powrie.

"The Hanover Mine," by L. McCubbin, for which the landscape prize was given, is remarkable for its quality of warm sunlight and general refinement of color, and like "Early Morning," by the same artist, has already been shown in Melbourne. In "Adelaide from Glen Ormond" Mr. Archibald Collins sends us a work which does not so much aim at conveying the poetry of nature as its vigor and brilliancy and in this direction he has succeeded admirably. Mr. Nicholas Anderson has in some respects surpassed himself in his principal landscape, a panoramic transcript of rolling wooded country, the nearest hilltop effectively caught in shadow.

Mr. Montague Brown contents himself with the depiction of the more passive aspect of Australian landscape. Mr. P. S. Reynolds shows among other good things his perception of the sentiment that lies at the core of everyday subjects in his "Flinders Street Looking West." Miss Sarah Levi has some typical landscape work.

Among the water colorists, the works of Miss Lowden, Mr. Charles E. Tindall and Mr. Edward Fraser attract attention. While the pastels of Miss Alice Farr and Miss Dora L. Wilson, and the book illustration and decorative drawings of Miss E. Jackson Morris and Miss C. Vandell show merit of a high order.

An art section confined to the efforts of amateurs only is on view. It bears evidence of much earnest endeavor, but the endeavor is ill directed in most cases, and though the intention of the promoters is doubtless to provide a means of expression for possible undeveloped talent, the movement defeats its own ends by the inclusion of so much that is impossible.

PHILADELPHIA ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia prize, established by Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, for the picture in the annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts receiving the greatest number of votes during the week beginning March 5, was awarded to Ernest L. Major of Boston, for "Nausicaa," a three-quarter length study of a young girl. The purpose of the award is to encourage the casual art lover to look at the pictures with discrimination and personal interest. The successful canvas has charm of pose and lighting, is workmanlike and honest, and though over-pretty and handicapped by its name, is a worthy addition to the gallery of popular choices now being collected through Mr. Bok's generosity. Mrs. Marie Danforth Page, who showed three admirable pictures in her accustomed vein, scored many votes. "The Twins," by Pearson; Gardner Symons' fine winter landscape, "Below Flows the River," and W. W. Churchill's "The Model," stood high on the list.

There is much discussion over the charges, freely ventilated through the press, that Albert Roosevelt has used imagination rather than fact in some of his Independence Hall portraits of colonial celebrities and French allies. The documents in the case are in the hands of the art jury, which is hampered by a newly formed councilmanic committee on Independence Hall, and the last word is still to be said. The artist, who has practically a monopoly of well-paid municipal commissions, stoutly denies the allegations, and takes issue with Charles Henry Hart, formerly of this city, but now of New York, who is a leading but not necessarily infallible authority on early American portrait painters.

It is undoubtedly to the benefit of the city that a body of experts like the art jury should have the final word regarding the management and acquisition of property in all municipal art matters. The jury is made up as follows: Joseph E. Widener, one of the directors of the Academy of the Fine Arts, chairman; his honor, the Mayor, ex-officio; Edward T. Stedman, ex-officio; John Frederick Lewis, president of the Academy; Hugh Breckenridge, the painter; Charles Grafty, the sculptor; Leslie W. Miller, director of the School of Industrial Art; Paul P. Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the architects and in his absence in France replaced by N. B. Medary, second vice-president of the American Institute of Architects, and Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary.

The collection at Independence Hall, while impressive to the unlearned public, does not hold in the eyes of critics and artists the importance which it should, owing to the large number of copies. Among the undoubted treasures of the old hall are Sir Benjamin West's two portraits and his "Treaty With the Indians," "Lafayette," and some six or eight other canvases by Sully, the famous Sharpless collection of pastels, over 100 Peales—Charles Wilson and Rembrandt—the Rush statue of Washington and others. There are 324 paintings in all, of which 119 are by Rosenthal, and the gallery possesses neither an authentic Stuart, a Copley nor a Trumbull.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITION AND GALLERY NOTES

Introspective Art Which Records Some Strange Visions—More Reasonable Art Also Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are unlimited possibilities in an exhibition of modern "introspective art," which is the caption of the exhilarating artistic function now current at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney studio-salons, No. 8 West Eighth Street. The leading name among the seven painters represented in this weird and hectic show is that of Van Deering Perline, the cliff-dwelling colorist of the Hudson Palisades. The chromatic fireworks and crepuscular figure compositions of Benjamin D. Kopman also may have been seen now and again, in some of the lesser galleries. Robert Laurent, a belated Florentine primitive wood-carver whose introspection is atavistic, like his naive little oaken heads and black walnut figurines, contributed a few of the latter, which have been noticed before. The other young men, whose self-contemplation reveals some strange and questionable things, are Messrs. Abraham Harrison, Jennings Tofel, Jacques R. Chesno, Felix Russman and Claude Buck. The works of all these free lances of the brush—with the possible exception of Mr. Russman's smooth, tiny pastels and monotypes—are as a rule so coarsely overloaded with crass pigments as to dispel at the outset the mystic illusion which they seem uniformly desirous of conjuring up. Perline's lyrical rhapsodies, such as "The Great Day," "Childhood," "Falling Leaves" and "The Child's World," have the children's figures so mired up with the brilliant-hued grass and rocks and trees among which they disport themselves, as to be almost indistinguishable. Stand off from these pictures 10 or 15 feet and you may get some enchanting vistas; but that is too much like listening to a Ravel or a Debussy suite with cotton stuffed in your ears.

The younger introspectionists have certain equivocal traits in common. The principal one is a predilection for painting brawny nude figures strewn about or peering from scumbled shadows and no-man's landscapes, resembling now of a surface imitation of Turner's on the old Italian allegorical fancies, and now of a blocked-in, unfinished sketch of Courbet's—hopelessly dim, or heavily dulled. At rare intervals a passage of romantic color or a pleasing head will emerge, such as Mr. Harrison's "Stella," or Mr. Kopman's "Portrait of a Man," or a chance poetic pastoral by Mr. Buck or Mr. Tofel. But it is in their numerous self-portraits and unconscious caricatures of each other that they completely give themselves away. The personalities of these pale-faced, moon-eyed young posers with huge black neck-scars loosely tied in bowknots—one of them has no collar, but wears instead a gold chain with a stage-jewelry pendant—afford explanation if not excuse for their queer art. Claude Buck's "Astral With Red Cloak," a kind of serious Charlie Chaplin in the attitude of a Zuluaga bull-fighter, is such an insufferable absurdity that you long to see the bull come charging upon the scene.

It is now or never for such an exhibition, as undoubtedly the Independent's big show will precipitate a deluge of this sort of thing, and it will no longer produce a ripple of reaction. Meanwhile, do not put all the blame on introspection, as such. The trouble is that your youthful introversionists don't know how to draw and paint, and they won't take the pains to learn before they exhibit.

Patrick Henry Bruce, whose latest "phase" in abstract painting challenges reason and perception at the Modern Gallery, 500 Fifth Avenue, does not carry his introspections on his sleeve. This artist has served time with Matisse in Paris, and only a few months ago he exhibited at Montross some intensive little canvases, in the still life category, that were within hailing distance of form logic and color sense. Now he has withdrawn completely into the vague. His paintings look like so many random cross-sections of chaos—nothing but cubes and rhomboids of unrelated colors, without apparent organization or fitness. Compare these with Francis Picabia's "Invitations," in the same gallery, and their inferiority is decisively demonstrated. But then, Mr. Bruce is only a beginner in cubist abstractions, whereas Picabia helped to invent them.

At the Photo-Secession Gallery, 291 Fifth Avenue, another progressive young American artist, S. Macdonald-Wright, undertakes to illustrate his aesthetic evolution up to date in a group of paintings, drawings and sculpture which deserves to command respectful attention, perhaps even a degree of admiration. For this evolution is obviously the outcome of a sincere and intelligent study of Cézanne, fortified with a rich natural endowment of color sense and some sound technical training. Moreover, he is able to account for himself in a succinct catalogue foreword which is clearly intelligible, whether the works themselves be so or not. These latter are arranged in the chronological order of their development, from the student-like nude figure, "Adolescence," of 1909, and the colored drawings of landscapes, 1911, to the "sumptuously beautiful still life and 'synchromic' studies of 1914 and subsequently. This 'synchromism'—upon which term, however, Mr. Wright wisely refrains from insisting, latterly—simply means the building up of third-dimensional compositions, whether abstract or

definitely representative, with color geometry and rhythm alone. In other words, a new kind of tonal expression. "My ambition," he declares, "is to create an art which stands halfway between music and architecture." The several "synchromies" and "organizations" in blue-green, violet, orange and red—his most recent work—are a kind of cubist color mosaics, set in juxtapositions and interblendings, or progression—a musician might call them "fugues"—that are distinctively musical. In each instance a sonorous tonality is maintained. If this rings harmoniously to your aesthetic sensibility, the artist has achieved his desired result. Otherwise he has failed, unless the difficulty is with your own attainment. For his final proviso is that "one should receive what pleasure the works are capable of giving in a state of mental relaxation."

Malcolm Fraser's Allegories

Malcolm Fraser, whose moral and religious allegorical paintings have been a feature far out of the ordinary at the galleries of M. Robert Boss, No. 3 West Forty-seventh Street, does not permit any mysticism of mentality or ideals to obscure the clearness of pictorial expression which he acquired through years of successful practice as a magazine illustrator. His drawing is academic, and his color has instinctively a romantic tinge, as shown in "The Cradle of the Great," "Heart of the Opal" and "A Touch of Sunshine." But his profoundest emotional depths are sounded in those many canvases which he dedicates to his conviction that "the great privilege of human life is the construction of a better environment for the new life"—meaning that of the coming generation, to be freed from the supremacy of the law of blood and iron—"to develop in." Woman, in the concrete but chaste form of the symmetrical nude figure, illuminates several of the allegories, which Mr. Fraser further reinforces with apt explanations in letter-press. For example, "For generations, woman has been chained to a cross of convention created by man. What if the chains be of gold? They are chains nevertheless. For ages she hung content or listless in these bonds; but the light of a new understanding is dawning, and she has begun the struggle that will leave her free, a coworker and equal with man in the production of a better condition for the life she has so great a part in bringing into the world." The ethical and artistic values harmoniously combined in these pictures are such as ought to insure their permanent placing, either in a collection available to the public, or as individual adjuncts to schools and churches.

Lever, Bellows, Sloan, et al.

Haley Lever, one of the most virile and versatile of modern impressionistic outdoor painters, is at his best in the exhibition of recent paintings and water colors, mostly Gloucester and Rockport scenes, at the Daniel Gallery, No. 2 West Forty-seventh Street. The cream of George Bellows' later work—paintings, lithographs, drawings—makes an extraordinarily effective display at the new Milch Galleries, 108 West Fifty-seventh Street. John Sloan, another brilliant exemplar of the so-called New York school, is at Kraushaar's, 260 Fifth Avenue, with 15 paintings, including the sprightly, sunny "Spring Planting, Greenwich Village," the "Vents at Pettipass" group of bolshians, and a looking-outward view of "Gloucester Harbor" that has a dramatic dash of genius, and 43 of those humorous and satirical etchings, reminding us that as an illustrator Mr. Sloan fairly belongs in the Dickens-Daumier-Goya class. All the three younger American artists above named, while essentially modern in their tendencies and technique, still remain safely in the ranks of the impressionists, and paint real representative pictures, for which many persons are duly thankful. Pictures touched at times with strange lights and hues of Cézanne, Monet, Renoir, but still—impressionist pictures.

A great deal of water has passed under the bridge since the impressionists were in the van, and a little ahead of it—say a quarter of a century back. To realize this forcibly, we have only to look in at Durand Ruel's, 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, where there is a rare exhibition of Sisley—the gentle lyric landscapist who painted the laughing Seine-side at Bougival and Billancourt, and the poplars of Moret-sur-Loing without the dazzling vibrations of Monet's sunlight, and whose "Pont sur la Marne" is as cool and quiet, also as misty, vague and unsubstantial, as Corot.

At the Folsom Galleries, 396 Fifth Avenue, Alice Worthington Ball of Baltimore shows in a dozen handsome and decorative paintings, ranging from a clever figure study in "The Blue Jacket" to some capital still-life and landscape canvases, the resources of a native talent. Paris trained under Colin Coote and George Hitchcock, Clifford W. Ashley follows up, in his current show at the Arlington Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue, his previously noted success as a sailor-painter who specializes in the old whaling ships, but who can also do a fanciful jeu d'esprit such as the picture of a mermaid puzzling over the dainty satin slipper of a human land-going girl, which she has found on the beach. Mr. Ashley has a congenial exhibition partner this time in Louis H. Richardson, also of New Bedford—a self-taught but naturally endowed landscape painter, who sometimes goes inland for his pastorals of brook and meadow, sometimes lingers among the salt pools and wind-swept dunes of the coast, but ever as one who loves nature and finds her all-sufficient for his art's devotion.

Leon Dabo, an artist of Japanese-Whistlerian refinement in his rendering of mirage and twilight aspects of the material world, has an exhibi-

tion of uncommon poetic appeal at Goupils', 58 West Forty-fifth Street, where old-world souvenirs of Sicily, Flanders and Ancona are diversified with Hudson River moods and "The Surf, Amagansett."

The Far West is extraordinarily well represented in the current art parade. Firstly, at Sneedcor's, 107 West Forty-sixth Street, where William R. Leigh has a new batch of his Hopi and Sioux Indians, the "Badland Bunch" of miscellaneous whites, and some wondrous weather records, including a "Sunrise at the Grand Canyon." Secondly, at Keppel's, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, where Edward Borein offers a group of over 50 etchings which probably are unique of their kind in all the world. Borein is the original cowboy artist from the Spanish cattle ranch of Jesus Maria in Santa Barbara, of whom C. F. Lummis wrote: "His school became the cattle ranges of California and Mexico; his boots, nature; his tools, the reata (lasso); his home, a California saddle." His art has more rough realism than crafty technique, but there is a gusto, a happy-go-lucky straightforwardness about it that does take you back to cactus-land, to the Painted Desert, the Enchanted Mesas, and "Over Breakneck Trail to Walpi"—a most unwonted sensation to get in a gallery full of etchings.

Superlative Four

Four superlative paintings by modern masters—two French and two American—have been assembled in one salon at Scott & Fowles', 590 Fifth Avenue, making one of the distinct "quality" exhibitions of the season. They are Puvion de Chavannes' "Inspiration Chrétienne," a smaller easel replica of the famous fresco at Lyons; Claude Monet's "Snow Mountain in Norway," one of his later mid-life-period atmospheric evocations; Winslow Homer's noted Clarke sale and St. Louis exposition picture, "Winter, Maine Coast"; and George Inness' "Sunny Autumn Day," a grandiose Montclair landscape. In these serene, exalted presences, it is a gratification to note that public opinion generally, while acknowledging the supremacy of Puvion as a muralist, decides that the Homer and the Inness outpoint this particular Monet quite sufficiently to restore the balance in favor of our native artists.

Other Passing Shows

Martha Walter, Florence W. Gotthold and Arthur Crisp have five paintings each, making up the current exhibition at Macbeth's with agreeable variety. Miss Walter has her own knack of arranging butterfly figures that gracefully flit about gray seabeaches, and flower-petal faces of children peering out of blurred rainbows. Miss Gotthold paints real flowers—passing impartially from "Single Roses" and wildlings of the field to "Superbissima Petunias" of royal splendor. Her one portrait contribution, a girl's head, is remarkable for a certain exotic beauty both in subject and in technique, the latter being of the rich ivory-and-enamel sort which recalls something Byzantine or of the Near East. Arthur Crisp's pictures look like scene-painting reduced to easel dimensions. As a muralist he insists upon something decorative, and then goes to pieces because he has no eye for color values. The figure in his No. 5 has indeed a spotting of "Sunshine and Shadow," but no planes at all.

GALLERY SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS AT WASHINGTON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington art lovers have been enjoying a rare treat in the Corcoran Gallery's exhibit of Spanish tapestries from the Royal Manufacture of Madrid. These tapestries, together with a small number of carpet-rugs, were lent to the Hispanic Society of New York, by Alfonso, King of Spain, and came to this country in charge of the Marquis of Valverde. Many of them had never been removed from the walls of the Royal Palace of the Prado since they were placed there in the Eighteenth Century. The ones copied from cartoons by Francisco Goya are very brilliant in color, reproducing the magnificent costumes of the nobles and the gorgeous dresses of peasants engaged in their popular games and fiestas. The exquisite texture of these silken tapestries lends itself most perfectly to the representation of these fascinating Spanish scenes. One is less prepared for the marvelous beauty of subdued coloring, the splendor of design and the unusual depth of perspective in many of the largest tapestries, notably the Don Quixote series after cartoons by Procacini. There is one modern tapestry woven with the same marvelous skill showing that the Royal Manufacture is today carrying on this beautiful handicraft with as much artistic success as was attained 100 years ago. The unusual interest awakened in Washington by this exhibition has been attested by constant crowds in the gallery, the attendance far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of all connected with it.

For some years past the policy of the trustees of the Corcoran Museum has been to have frequent exhibitions, not only of paintings and sculpture, but of all art products that come within the scope of the galleries' activities. The result has been most gratifying as the public have enthusiastically responded to their efforts to keep in touch with the vital, progressive art of our time. Twice a year the Washington artists are invited to show their work, thus keeping alive the interest in local painters. So great has been the people's appreciation, shown by their attendance and purchase of works of

art, that two exhibitions are now in progress, the National Association of Portrait Painters exhibiting in the gallery of the hemicycle. This collection comprises 37 portraits by well-known American artists. It was shown in New York early in the winter and is now on a circuit of the leading art museums of the country. A great portrait is truly a work of art, perhaps the highest attainment possible to the painter, as it not only requires much technical skill but a finely sympathetic understanding, an ability to pierce beneath the exterior features to the character which lies beneath and which must at least be indicated if not fully revealed.

That the personality of the artist himself is more strongly shown in portraiture than in any other style of painting, seems incontestably proven by the absolute difference of treatment employed by the 37 portrait painters. Take, for example, the canvases of Leopold Seyffert and George Lukens. Both belong to the so-called "modern school," both give us lifelike portraits, strong personalities, yet the approach, the pose, the arrangement of color have nothing in common. Still further removed is the delightful child portrait by Cecilia Beaux, whose handling is no less sure, whose vision is no less convincing, but whose conception of beauty is totally unlike that through which Seyffert reveals the dauntless courage of his dashing painted old soldier or Lukens the arresting vitality of his subjects. It is this double revelation of character that makes portraits the most fascinating of all paintings, the most worthy of profound study. How much one learns of the personality of Lydia Field Emmet from this sensitively treated "Portrait of a Lady." No Latin could possibly have handled the subject as has this American of the North, nor can one conceive of Miss Emmet's giving us the "Laura" by George Bellows. Irving R. Wiles is always distinctly individual in his delightfully painted pictures of women. His "Self Portrait" is also a fine characterization.

Brenetta Hermann Crawford has a most unusual outdoor portrait, a man in sporting costume with sea and sky as background. It is painted with great simplicity, in perfect accord with the strong elemental character of the subject. Another very interesting outdoor study is the "Girl with Gun" by Earl Stetson Crawford. Robert Vonnoh is represented by a strikingly resplendent portrait of Daniel Chester French, posed in his studio in the Berkshire Hills. There are two excellent paintings by William Coffin, and Robert Henri sends one of his splendid Indian portraits, painted in his most masterful style, yet with deep insight into the complex character of the great chief, Digoito Roybal. While there are no epoch-making portraits, the works shown, with few exceptions, are possessed of distinctive merit. They were not chosen by a jury, but contributed by the members, each selecting what seemed most worthy. For this reason their fellow artists are deeply interested in the exhibition.

FRENCH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An important exhibition of modern painting has opened at the gallery Georges-Petit. One sculptor, Rodin, is represented by some such famous examples as the bust of Jean Paul Laurens, "L'Homme au Nez Cassé," and the "Paolo e Francesca." The painters number 11: Albert Besnard, Aman-Jean, Cottet, Le Sidaner, Dauchez, Lobre, Henri Martin, René Ménard, Privet, Raffaelli, and Lucien Simon. The most striking painting is the portrait of Cardinal Mercier by Besnard, who obtained a few sittings from the cardinal at the time of his visit to Rome last year. Charles Cottet, Lucien Simon and Dauchez are the recognized painters of Brittany landscapes, seascapes and interiors, and they are well represented in this exhibition. Privet shows among a number of other works of exquisite workmanship "Pays de Gex," "Soleil dans la Brume," "Cheminée," "Tricotouse" and "Partie de Jacquet." Le Sidaner is seen in several exhibits which show a return to a happier method of painting than has characterized him of recent years. Henri Martin shows some particularly fine and satisfying work.

FINE ARTS ARLINGTON GALLERIES

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ART GALLERIES  
OF BOSTON AND  
THEIR EXHIBITSImportant Showing of Barbizon  
Paintings at Vose's—Good-  
win, Penoyer and Others

What is referred to by the exhibitors as "the most important showing of modern paintings ever made by a New England dealer" is open until April 7 at the galleries of E. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston Street, the display being a collection of works by the Barbizon masters and contemporary artists associated with them. And the 40 and more canvases making up the exhibition go far toward supporting this claim. For not only does the catalogue list include the names of practically all of the men usually grouped with the so-called Barbizon school, but most of the exhibits are excellent examples. And one, at least by Dupré—ranks among the best work ever done by the artist.

Primarily, the assembling of these pictures has been made possible through the taste and earnestness of Mr. Seth Vose, the founder of the present concern, and the precursor of the Vose brothers. Not only did Mr. Vose, the senior, deal only in the best, with a personal fondness for the school of Rousseau and Corot, but so great was his admiration for work of this connection, that he often refused to sell his paintings, while others he sold reluctantly, only to buy back at some later date and at greatly increased prices.

Exhibitions of works of the avant-couriers in the field of art are always important, if only to recall to art lovers past struggles in the bringing to light of new discoveries of truth in art and new inventions of technique. But so wonderful were the results of that happy, simple, yet high-minded little group of Barbizon, who loved nature so well that they revealed her to their fellow men for all time, that though they too were experimenters and innovators, they came so close to the truth that there is something fundamental in their work—that something which need their critics to declare that the last word in landscape painting had been spoken. The very gratitude that those men of Barbizon felt for the revelations granted them seems to have loosed great talents in them.

So much, indeed, do these men mean to the readers of art news that the most appropriate notice of such an exhibition is the simple recital of the artists represented. One needs but to touch the buttons marked with their names, as it were, to tap the streams of acquired knowledge in the mind (present show) of Rousseau, Corot, Millet, Jacques, Daubigny, Dupré, Diaz and those influenced by them, Lhermitte, Cazin, Harpignies, Courbet, Henner, Richey, van Marcke, Brissot, and Magnus, Marie Dietrichs, Michel and Clays. Every such display is its own impelling invitation to the lover of true art to attend, to study again and to relearn.

A single canvas by any of the great painters—the big masters as well as the little—is a rich feast in itself. A gallery of them is always somewhat overwhelming to those who have but the usual gallery frequenter's half hour for their enjoyment. But there is one painting in the show that is worthy of attention above all the others—a magnificent Dupré, that fills gloriously the end of the Red Room, probably one of his finest works. It is marked by all that Dupré stood for. Two giant oaks, mingling their branches as one, stand massive, sturdy, deeply imbedded in the rich soil, appearing so real that they seem built of barked bark and leaves, vibrant with life-giving sap, and rich in low tones, the darker for being thrown in silhouette against a sky of blue and white. In present day eyes it may seem without atmosphere, but where was as yet a minor matter in the Barbizon days. It was the truth of nature that counted, a truth impressive today, astonishing in that day of "arranged" landscapes.

There are three other Dupré canvases—a fine array—which allow the opportunity for observing his gradual progression toward impressionism, if not his adoption of it. The first of these is his "Twilight," a wooded lane already caught in the dusk of evening, beyond a lighter little clearing, above, the cold beauty of a cloudy evening sky. Here the hour of the day lent a ready hand to a rather impressionistic rendering that the sunny hours seemed to foretell. On the opposite wall is his "Le Soleil Couchant," a rolling morland of warmest red brown, a glowing red sun veiled in the horizon haze, a red sky overhead, the whole composition curiously grading from dark to light as the eye travels from the lower frame to the upper, yet, withal, so filled with the mysterious beauty of sunset as to make one quite forget it all to be but a thing of paint and canvas. Beside this is a most interesting picture, one of the large canvases found in the Dupré studio at the end of his last year of work, and with the seal of the official administrator of his estate taking the place of his signature. Noticeable here is the approach to the impressionism that followed the Barbizon period.

There are no less than four Rousseaus, interesting in themselves and in comparison with each other, for they were painted in four different periods. Possibly the earliest is the most attractive—"The Plains of Meudon"—a landscape in the true sense of the word, giving a wide outlook over a valley of growing fields and plowed, the sun, breaking through dark rolling storm clouds, revealing it as a checkered pattern of vivid pinks and greens.

After looking at these, the paintings by Jacques are not so pleasing, since he worked with a desire for transcription so insistent that it ceased to be transcription in the end. Yet when one remembers the hopeless landscape formula he broke away from, his work

finds its rightful high place in the estimation. And his "Return of the Flock," showing the homeward bound flock, coming down a hillside, on the edge of which stand outlined great hay stacks and tall trees against the evening sky, has in it something compelling, once the neighboring pictures are shut out and attention willingly lent.

The large Corot shown is a familiar one in Boston, having been owned here for many years, but it is one that shows splendidly his ability to dip his scenes into a fluidity of air and a mystery of tones with a few simple blues, browns and grays. Near it hangs one of his early works, painted when he was still under the influence of the Italian schools of stiffly adjusted compositions.

At the end of the gallery there is a little group of small canvases that will win the heart of every collector that sees them. A little group, yet one of great value, including a Corot, a Diaz, a Daubigny, a Rousseau, and two Duprés—a rather complete miniature Barbizon exhibit itself. So one may follow delightedly the walls of the Red Room and the Green, leaving every canvas of the 45 reluctantly, yet recompensed twofold by the beauty of the next. Truly a remarkable show.

## A. Sheldon Penoyer's Pastels

At Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, there opens today an exhibition of the work of A. Sheldon Penoyer, a young American artist who has become known recently on the Pacific Coast, because of exhibitions there, but who is holding in this his first show in the East. The subjects are all landscapes and include Italian hillside and villa gardens, California valleys, some unusual records of Panama Pacific Exposition buildings at night, and a number of delightful views along the North Shore of Massachusetts. With one or two exceptions all are in pastel.

The first cursory glance, from the entrance doorway of the gallery, that often reveals so much in a one-man show, discloses that Mr. Penoyer is fond of color and possesses a rare taste in handling it; that he has associated himself with none of the ultra-modern schools; sets forth no exposition of novel technique; and—one immediately assumes—merely busies himself, to the best of his ability, in registering any attractive bit of landscape that comes under his eye, quite simply and sincerely.

A closer study of his work bears out this forejudgment rather closely. It is Mr. Penoyer's accuracy in seeing color and reproducing it on his paper that gives him his first distinction—and an important one. Nor does he ever stoop to the use of a palette of his own persuasion to present some vicarious translation from nature of his own contriving. He lends his hand quite willingly to whatever his eye sees, and succeeds in registering most happily a gamut that runs from the most delicate late day tints to the glaring crudities of strong sunlight.

And the assumption that Mr. Penoyer does not, happily, consider himself as carrying any special message is borne out by his own personal credo of work. He believes in finding the beautiful—if near at hand, so much the better—and recording it in the accustomed methods of landscape painting, which, he considers, have been carried as far as they may be. Thus his belief. But one finds therein a paradox, as is so often the case with the men who are doing things worth while. For he calmly speaks of working in accustomed ways, when, as a matter of fact, he is advancing along a path so radical that it is almost iconoclastic.

For pastels, unfortunately, have never enjoyed the reputation of being a medium for serious work. The name alone calls up visions of superficially limned portrait sketches, chalky impressions in faded tints, or flat-toned studies for decorations. While Mr. Penoyer, taught by two masters of pastels, Onorato Carlandi of Rome and Giuseppe Castaldi of Naples, is in the way of becoming a country artist, a pioneer of a new or renewed art of pastel, wherein the artist works exactly as in oils—and ranges far beyond the possibilities of oils. Herein, at present, lies the noteworthy significance of his work.

The advantages of pastels are several. They are more easily handled, they blend more readily, the artist can work much nearer his easel, and—best of all—one gazes at the finished picture with little or no thought for the medium, whereas the brushing and washing of oils and water colors are always disconcerting, though one attempts politely to disregard them as necessary evils.

It is noticeable, too, that workers in pastel are able to reach much higher notes in the color scale than those using oils. This is due to the fact that in oil paint, the pigment, even when dry, is composed of innumerable atoms, each surrounded by its little moat of pure oil, and though the pigment itself may be light, the "moats" are dark. But the pigment of the pastel is without oil, lies closely, as an unbroken surface, and throws back the light rays comparatively unabsorbed.

In the exhibition of 39 pictures, so full of color as to jump to the eyes, as the French would say, and necessarily closely hung because of the size of the gallery, the eye passes quickly from each to its neighbor, finding pleasure in all. The choice must lie with the observer. Probably, attention will first find the exposition buildings at night. These pale-lit structures, warm orange in hue, standing against the dark-blue night sky, make magnificent compositions, which would have baffled the hand of many an experienced colorist.

As striking but rather more gently, are the glowing renderings of Italian garden pools at once spectacular and yet full of sentiment. There is one of these that is worthy of a wall to itself, No. 4, "The Pool, Villa d'Este." Through the trees closely surrounding the marble basin come the red horizontal rays of the setting sun. Be-

neath lies the pool, translucent, fluid like some coldly glittering gem, tempting the eyes to penetration only to baffle.

Again, there are much quieter renderings, none the less winning; soft, sympathetic and altogether delightful scenes of California, such as the "October Morning," giving glimpses of a sun-flooded little valley through a screen of yellow-green trees, or "The Old Red Barn," at once picturesque and intimately human; or those gentle but none the less tenacious records of the coloring that comes just after sundown, "The Chapel Vineyard" and "The Old Mill, Cava," when every hue takes on its overtone. While others will prefer the fresh descriptive bits of North Shore summer scenes, as the spontaneous "Fête Day, Gloucester," or the rose-opal cloud study, "Drifting Clouds."

While Mr. Penoyer's work is in all ways pleasing, it must in all justice be labeled as the efforts of a young artist. Happily, he has avoided the first temptation that besets the new entrant in the field of art, the temptation to specialize too soon. His wide range makes for a goodly foundation. At present, one feels that he is involved with that other temptation, to be content, at times, with "stunning" effects, to use the colloquial adjective, that are without depth. Not that his work is superficial, for it is not. Not that there is any occasion to drag in any well-worn phrase, in French, about the need of artists suffering. But that, with so much talent at his hand, one will look to see Mr. Penoyer take a path that will lead his art to the underlying realities. For art, no matter how casually it may set out merely to please, like all things worth while, proves in the end to be interpretative—and that which it interprets is something very real indeed.

## Art Club Group Show

The jury system of selecting pictures for an exhibition is a perpetual source of complaint on the part of painters, but there is evidently a still less satisfactory method—choice by the painters themselves of the pictures by which they will be represented. That an artist is not always wise in his selections is evident in nearly every dealer's show. The painters' own selections of works for the traveling exhibit of the National Association of Portrait Painters resulted in a show verging on the mediocre at the gallery of the Boston Art Club a few months ago. This same gallery is now occupied by the third or fourth members' group show of this season, and the result is as unsatisfactory as the others. Apparently an artist needs counsel when it comes to holding an exhibition to the end of putting his best foot forward. For one thing, he should not show too many pictures similar in tone and formula on penalty of calling attention to his mannerisms.

Perhaps the most satisfactory group in the present show is by Frank H. Tompkins, good solid works, though somewhat prosaic, authoritative in drawing, good in color, acceptable in composition, with strong characterization marking the portraits.

Harry Neyland's sunlight is joyous in "Buzard's Bay Fisherman" and his atmosphere is agreeable in "Afternoon Glow" and two works in which his brushwork has not descended to mere dot and dash mechanics. There is good color in Edward R. Kingsbury's marine, "A Hazy Day," with a strong feeling for action and rhythm, and romance in "On the Isle of Capri" and "Lake of Como." Color, one feels, becomes a little mannered in the violet tones of "Late Afternoon" and in the chilly yellows of "September Landscape." Characteristic pictures are also shown by Talbot Bailey Aldrich, Horace R. Burdick and Marshall Johnson.

Mr. Goodwin's Pictures  
Oil paintings and pastels by Arthur C. Goodwin are on view for a fortnight at the Guild of Boston Artists. This exhibition raises an old question of the painter's art—when is a picture finished? Mr. Goodwin has a talent that is shared by a number of painters of note; he can brush in a picture quickly and carry it well through toward a finality. Often he hits the mark, so forceful is his rush, so adequate is his technique. Sometimes he misses when his vision inclines to be too personal and exclusive; when he tends to neglect some of the parts that do not interest him for those parts to which he reacts strongly because of some fascinating quality of form, color or light.

In such a picture as "Old Boylston Street" and in several other Boston scenes in this show, where there is a strong tonal effect due to weather conditions, with smoke and cloud effects to help, he secures unified results, pictures which embody a mood of nature interpreted through the mood of an individual, and which convey that mood without pronounced flaws to the observer. "The Viaduct, Charles River," is such a picture. It is almost a nocturne, with the ivory-toned bridge vignette in billows of freight engine smoke against a luminous green sky.

"Sea Tilters" is a large and important work illustrative of Mr. Goodwin's emotional instinct for color. Hardy fishermen squatting on a covered wharf mending their nets are silhouetted against the stronger light of the docks and harbor waters. This work probably embodies the impression the artist received from the scene, and indeed has many admirable passages; but it is a question whether others will be stimulated by it to share the artist's feeling.

Here, perhaps, is a solution for the "when is a picture finished" problem—a picture is finished when it conveys the desired unified effect to the observer. The man who paints a picture may know so much about the subject that he sees things in the picture that no outsider can possibly discern. He knows, but he does not make his message clear to others.

In "Snugged Up" the beauty of tone in the green water and the charm of

the soft snow blanketing on the schooners and wharf are picture elements to take delight in. Yet this delight is alloyed somewhat by the overassertive forms of ugly warehouses in the background, with their white roofs keyed higher than the foreground snow. These values could easily be corrected, and should be corrected, as a poet revises harsh caesars out of his verse. "Gloucester Docks" would be improved vastly were the drawing of the large vessel's hull corrected. By contrast, "The White Mantle" and several pastels of New York subjects are captivating in their unity of mood, well-considered wholes in which well-considered parts perform their just service.

## Mr. Marshall's Pictures

The coming into the art field of a new and striking talent is an event in any season, however fine the work of the established exhibitors. Such a talent is that of E. Newell Marshall, painter of decorative water color landscapes and studies of parrots, flowers and fruit. Like many another painter of strong individuality, Mr. Marshall is self-taught. He received a few lessons of elementary instruction in black and white illustration, which had no apparent influence on his present style, which was worked out by the artist himself, through striving to express in paint what he saw and felt. He has made painting tours in Egypt and Switzerland, has exhibited twice in London, and has had pictures in the Paris Salon. He was represented at the San Francisco exposition and his works have gone well in private sale in Boston. His first exhibition is now being held at Doll & Richards.

Mr. Marshall's color is tasteful, consistent and harmonious, no matter how strong his contrasts or how varied his hues. He is chromatic, in a subdued Persian-toned fashion, even in the washes with which he surrounds his gorgeous studies of parrots pecking at peaches, apples or grapes in a blue and white china bowl, and backed by fan-shaped bouquets of zinnias and anemones.

Mr. Marshall paints birds and fruit with a feeling for their forms as just as his feeling for their colors and lines. The peaches have a large soft look, and range in color from the ruby of lush ripeness through the pinks to the hard spots of green where the fruit faced the north or was shaded by a leaf. Mr. Marshall is as successful in giving the effect of furry bloom on this fruit as in getting the brilliance of the parrot plumage sheen. His flowers have an unwitting look. Indeed, these pictures have points not unworthy of comparison with some of the still life pictures by Manet. Successful in another decorative way are Mr. Marshall's landscapes. He has the faculty of pictorializing his subjects. His obvious interest in a scene as a group of related color masses at once disposes of any inquiry into his drawing. Drawing with him serves his effects of grouped colored forms and is not sought for its own accurate sake. Mr. Marshall's style is unpretentious but ingratiating. Boston Notes

Carl Nordell has accepted an invitation to hold a one-man show at the Art Museum in Syracuse, N. Y., this summer.

Paintings by Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, recently seen at Doll & Richards, are on view at the Malden Public Library, daily, 3 to 9 p. m., through April 5.

The first exhibition of the newly formed Boston Society of Etchers will be opened Monday at Doll & Richards, to be continued for two weeks. Paintings by Albert Prentice Butten, Charles Copeland, Harold C. Dunbar, Edmund H. Garrett, Abbott Graves, Hendricks A. Hallett, Charles F. Pierce and Harold B. Warren, on exhibition beginning today at Leonard's, 46 Bromfield Street, are to be sold at auction April 5, 6, 7, beginning at 3 p. m. each day.

Thirty-five small paintings by J. Elliot Enneking are to be shown through April, starting Monday, at the Blue Dolphin Studios, 85 Cherry Street, Waltham, Mass.

Free talks will be given Sunday at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by F. Melbourne Greene, who will speak on the French impressionists in gallery IX beginning at 3:15 p. m., and by Henry L. Seaver, who will speak on a group of portraits in gallery VI at 4 p. m.

An exhibition of pastels by Bert Poole will be hung at the Milton Public Library tomorrow, to remain throughout the month of April. These will include some that were shown recently in Boston at the gallery of Charles E. Cobb.

S. S. Curry is to give a free illustrated lecture, on "John J. Enneking and American Poetic Landscape Painters" at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

TREMONT TEMPLE CONCERT  
In Tremont Temple last evening a special concert was added to the regular Tremont Temple course. The Lotus Quartet took part, presenting selections from the male quartet repertoire.

Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker, soprano, sang an aria from "Tosca" and interpreted songs. Miss Lila Snelling, contralto, contributed arias and songs. The accompanist was James Ecker.

NEW HAVEN NOTE INTEREST  
The New Haven railroad undoubtedly paid 7 per cent or more for the money raised by the sale of \$45,000, one-year 5 per cent notes. The price to the public is \$9.04, at which notes return 6 per cent. Bankers' and underwriting commissions undoubtedly bring cost of new money to a bit more than 7 per cent.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROAD  
DENVER, Col.—The State Highway Commission has pledged the completion of the Fall River Road, connecting the Rocky Mountain National Park with Grand Lake, during 1917, if possible, and later than 1918, says the Times. The cost of the project will be about \$45,000.

LUTHER AND BACH  
TAKEN UP IN TALK  
ON CHORAL MUSIC

Talking on the history of choral music in Huntington Hall Thursday evening, as Lowell Institute lecturer, Archibald T. Davison showed how composers were influenced by the Protestant Reformation. The lecture, repeated this afternoon, was the fourth in the course. The main topics were Luther and Bach.

"Luther," said Dr. Davison, "was too much of a reformer to be content with music which was not in accord with his religious ideals. He believed that the music of the church should be sung by the people and not by specially selected choirs. He believed that Latin, as representing a special expert type of expression, just like pure counterpoint, should give way to the vernacular. He was faced, therefore, with the problem of selecting his material from the past, or inventing a new form which might possibly adopt some of the ideas involved in older music."

"Now Luther's acquaintance with the music of the Roman Catholic Church was extensive. He had unbounded admiration for the masculine vigor of plain-song and for the reflective tenderness of the motet and similar works of the Palestrina School. So keenly did he recognize the beauty of many of these early melodies that he desired to preserve them, by substituting texts suitable to the Reformation. In addition to this borrowed material, he had a wealth of religious melody which had been the property of the German Church. Although Latin was the official language of the Roman Catholic Church, German individualism had demanded hymns and religious songs in the vernacular. Many societies and individuals had given aid and encouragement to this movement, believing that the popular expression of religious sentiment through the native tongue would remove at least one of those many barriers which were keeping the people from actual contact with religious life. Still another source from which were derived Luther's congregational songs was the secular folk song. Not all the folk songs were adaptable, of course, since their texts had caused them to be associated with ideas distinctly non-religious. Indeed, objection was raised to the admission of any of those melodies into Protestant worship, and in some cases their line was so altered as to take away at least a part of its secular association, while in others the whole melody was rejected as unfit. Those which were selected, however, soon became a part of the Protestant tradition and their secular origin was forgotten."

"At this time hymn texts were written in prose; and for many of them music of contemporary composers was used. From these various sources, then, was evolved the congregational song called the chorale. While this has undergone some formal changes since it was first adopted, the chorale as we know it represents very fairly what it was in Luther's day. It consists of a simple melody, not of great range, with well-defined rhythms, and a melodic formula—calculated to make it easily comprehensible to the congregation. The chorale was at first sung in unison, unaccompanied, or as a cappella, as the technical term is. Later it was harmonized, the congregation carrying the tune. All this was leading up to a time when the part of the congregation in singing should be negligible, just as it was in the Roman Catholic church; but the congregational idea was too fundamental in Protestantism to allow this to happen, and about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, the organ having replaced the choir as accompaniment, the singing of the chorale was handed over entirely to the people. The chorale has proved itself capable of a wider appeal both to musicians and laymen than any other single form with the possible exception of the folk song."

"Bach composed in practically every field known to his day, with the exception of the opera, with which apparently he had little sympathy. His great desire was to add to the musical greatness of the Protestant church, and it is a criterion of his seriousness as a composer that while the rest of the world was lost in opera experimentation, he was content to work at abstract music, developing and perfecting forms. He made music for instruments alone or in combination, but his natural mode of expression was through the organ; for here he found full opportunity for his contrapuntal genius. In fact, none of the moderns, with accumulated technique at their command, have been able to write counterpoint of such clarity and power as that of Bach. Mozart alone was able to approach him in this respect. Bach's choral works include over 200 cantatas and motets, five Passions, magnificats and masses. The congregational idea of German Protestant music is exemplified in the fact that throughout the Passions are interspersed chorales which are given to the congregation to sing."

AT THE THEATERS  
Copley—"The Liars," 8:10.  
Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.  
Keith—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Fulton—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.  
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10 ("A Doll's House"); Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

DR. JORDAN CANCELS LECTURE  
Dr. David S. Jordan has canceled his engagement to speak at Harvard this evening owing to a conflicting arrangement with the University of Pennsylvania, where he will address a mass meeting tonight.

NORTHEASTERN  
COLLEGE ENTERS  
INTO A NEW ERA

Frank P. Speare Is Inaugurated  
as President of Various Y. M.  
C. A. Schools Now Incorporated  
Under One Head

Specialization in vocational education for employed men, with only such cultural courses as can be successfully coordinated therewith, was defined as the distinctive educational aim of Northeastern College of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association by Frank Palmer Speare in his inaugural address as president of the college in Jordan Hall this afternoon.

The inaugural exercises today mark the formal foundation of Northeastern College as an institution incorporating under one name the separate schools which have been developed with the extension of the educational activities of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Other speakers at the exercises were President Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University, the Rev. George A. Gordon, George W. Mahaffey, general secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, and Samuel J. Elder, president of the corporation of the Northeastern College of Law. Arthur S. Johnson, president of the board of trustees, presided.

President Speare declared that the great movement for educational facilities other than those provided by the public schools and colleges, began about 25 years ago, resulting in the broad development of night schools, extension courses, reading groups, public lecture courses, and similar opportunities. These new facilities were aimed, he said, for those persons whom the schools and colleges were not reaching.

Northeastern College, he said, had passed through this educational evolution, for its first evening courses were initiated with the organization of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association in 1851. In 1896 the various educational activities were placed under the supervision of a director and now they are incorporated under the name of a single institution.

"The work of Northeastern College is intended principally for employed men," he said. "Its courses, therefore, are carried on largely during the evening or at convenient hours of the day."

"The purposes of Northeastern College are to give every ambitious man, who is willing to sacrifice for the achievement of an educational ideal, an opportunity to do so under the most favorable conditions, to provide a school program adapted to his peculiar needs, during his hours of leisure, at a price he can afford to pay, and to carry the work of the school into the home, office and society."

"The aim of Northeastern College is avowedly vocational. It does not pose as a cultural institution and will not undertake complete preparation for the A. B. degree, but continue, as heretofore, to specialize along vocational lines accompanied by those cultural courses which can be successfully coordinated therewith."

"The multiplication of educational agencies, the rise of college extension programs, and the State extension courses have had a stimulating effect upon our attendance, and the more opportunities that are offered, the greater is the demand. It will be found, when every existing school is filled to its capacity and the various correspondence and extension courses are even more largely patronized, that the combined facilities will then fail to meet the educational needs of the State."

President Murlin expressed his sympathy with the intention of Northeastern College not to confer the collegiate degree of the traditional college. "The degree is peculiarly the creature of the traditional college and should not be usurped by other forms of educational organizations, however good and worthy they might be," he said.

He spoke of the universities with their opportunities for research and advance study and of the college of liberal arts with their emphasis on training young men and women in regularly established courses of study covering a certain specified time and their definite and rigid standards for entrance and advancement. To the many who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of the typical colleges, he said, Boston offered unusual advantages.

In view of the many educational opportunities in Boston for those unable to attend the regular colleges, President Murlin declared he believed it unwise to propose a State or municipal university "to be supported by a tax imposed on an already overburdened and heavily taxed people."

Mr. Mahaffey reviewed the history of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in which he pointed out the survival of the early connection between the church and educational institutions in the work of the Y. M. C. A. He spoke of the need for a larger endowment and more room for Northeastern College.

Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, will act as toastmaster at the banquet tonight. The speakers will include the following: John H. Finlay, president of the University of the State of New York; Howell Cheney, member of Connecticut State Board of Education; Arthur W. Hewitt, member of Vermont State Board of Education, and Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Harvard.

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO SPEAK  
Maj. F. E. Johnston of Fort Andrews, Boston harbor, will make an address at the municipal flag raising to be held next Monday on Boston Common, it was announced today.

MISS SCHROEDER'S  
METHODS AS PIANIST

Miss Hedwig Schroeder, Pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, evening of March 23. The program: Pastorale and scherzo, Scarlatti; rhapsodie in B minor, Brahms; andante in A flat major, allegro moderato in F minor and impromptu, No. 4, Schubert; scherzo in B minor, mazurka in C sharp minor, impromptu in A flat major, étude in F minor and grande valse in A flat major, Chopin; "Bridle" and "Jardin sous la pluie," Debussy; "Au Couvent," Borodine; marche nuptiale and scene du carnaval, Grieg.

Miss Schroeder has a clear knowledge of the works which she performs, and a deep appreciation for the styles of writing and for the forms of structure used by her composers. There are many renowned pianists who would think they had got possession of the one last thing they needed, if only they had her insight into the lyrical genius of Schubert, especially as she shows it when playing the moment music in A flat major. There are pianists making a specialty of Chopin who would like to know how she manages to understand that composer apart from melancholy, and who would like to know her way of getting sunlight into the grotto where the faun of the scherzo in B minor pipes and sings.

Just as she is, without extraordinary technical accomplishments, this artist can make herself interesting, at all events to a moderate-sized assemblage of listeners. If she were to add to her unusual interpretative gifts a more facile hand and a greater individuality of tone and phrasing, she might go on the concert circuit and win wide acclaim.

LABOR BILL IS  
HEARING TOPIC

Before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts House today, arguments were voiced for and against a bill designed to give preference to citizens of the Commonwealth engaged as teamsters and laborers on public works contracts and to compel contractors to pay the prevailing rate of wages in the district, city or town where such public work is being done.

Appearing in favor of the bill were Henry Sterling and John McDugal, representing the labor interests; Representative John J. Kearney of Boston and former Representative W. F. Russell of Brockton.

Opposed to the bill were Fred E. Ellis of Melrose, John A. Gaffey of Boston, contractors; John M. Keyes, commissioner of public works of Concord, and James H. Devlin Jr., legislative counsel for the city of Boston.

## BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Corot and Raffet, Tarschish prints. Open daily from 9 to 6:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 6 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Miscellaneous work by members.  
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Talbot Aldrich, Horace R. Burdick, Marshall Johnson, Edward R. Kingsbury, Harry Neyland and Frank H. Tompkins.  
Brooks Reed's Gallery, 19 Arlington Street—Modern French paintings.  
Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 454 Boylston Street—Etchings by modern Frenchmen.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Paintings, drawings and etchings by Charles J. Woodbury.  
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Pastels by A. Sheldon Penoyer, fruit and parrot paintings by E. Newell Marshall, group exhibit by Boston Society of Etchers.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street, Cambridge—Drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by several artists.  
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Arthur C. Goodwin.

R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Barbizon school—Millet, Daubigny, Corot, Diaz, etc.

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at the market price, \$15.00. 52-inch dome, self regulating; capacity 600 chicks.

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40 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.  
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## LONGWOOD C. C. CONTINUES ITS TENNIS TOURNEY

**Singles and Doubles Matches Are Scheduled for Today in Indoor Play on the Chestnut Hill Covered Courts**

Singles and doubles matches are scheduled for today in the annual indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club which started Thursday afternoon on the covered courts at Chestnut Hill. Today's singles matches will bring N. W. Niles against H. C. Johnson, Edwin Sheafe against C. M. Bull Jr., Josiah Wheelwright against R. N. Williams 2d, and H. G. M. Kelleher against J. D. E. Jones.

There was some very interesting playing in the matches which took place Thursday afternoon and evening. Ten matches were played in all, eight in the singles and two in the doubles. In the singles division there were two matches which required three sets to bring the decision. In one of these H. G. M. Kelleher of Harvard defeated I. C. Wright, 6-3, Boston, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. While Wright did not appear to be in his best form Kelleher deserves considerable credit for winning, and the Crimson player displayed some excellent tennis at times.

C. M. Bull, Jr., of New York, was forced to play three sets before gaining a decision over H. D. Bretz of Boston, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4. Bull could not seem to get his game going very well. The first set was a runaway one for the home player and he

won before Bull could get things coming his way, but the New Yorker finally came through with the victory.

R. N. Williams 2d, the present holder of the cup and United States singles outdoor champion, had an easy time winning from Richard Bishop. The champion did not extend himself much, being contented to win in straight sets at 6-3, 8-6.

One of the two doubles matches was forced to go more than the regulation number of sets, H. C. Johnson and Richard Bishop of Boston winning

and H. D. Bretz of Boston, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. In the other match I. C. Wright and C. M. Bill, Jr., easily defeated N. W. Niles and Count Otto Salm, 6-2.

6-2. The summary:  
SINGLES—FIRST ROUND  
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.  
H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated G. T. Putnam, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.  
Edwin Sheafe, Boston, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, by default.  
C. M. Bull Jr., New York, defeated H. D. Bretz, Boston, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated  
Richard Bishop, Boston, 6-3, 8-6.  
H. G. M. Kelleher, Boston, defeated I. C.

J. D. E. Jones, Providence, defeated J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, by default.

DOUBLES

H. C. Johnson and Richard Bishop defeated H. G. M. Kellicher and H. D. Bretz, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

I. C. Wright and C. M. Bull Jr., defeated N. W. Niles and Count Otto Sain, 6-3, 6-2.

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## DARTMOUTH TO DROP SPORTS

## IF WAR COMES

HANOVER, N. H.—In answer to inquiry Thursday as to what Dart-

mouth's attitude would be in regard to intercollegiate athletics if war should be declared, it became known that President E. M. Hopkins has had for some time the assurance from the athletic council that it would cooperate

in any desired way in the college campaign for preparedness.

Furthermore it developed that through Professor Bowler, president

President Hopkins stated that he expected to request such action to be taken immediately it should appear certain that war was to be declared.

EASTON, Pa.—Manager D. B. Adler of the Lafayette lawn tennis team has

season. There are 10 contests scheduled, four of which will be played in Easton. The Lafayette team this year will be practically a new aggregation.

April 14—Rutgers at New Brunswick;  
21—Stevens at Hoboken; 25—Lehigh; 28—

May 4—Aberst: 3—Lehigh at South Bethlehem: 12—New York University: 17—Michigan: 19—West Point at West Point: 26—Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

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**CINCINNATI 5, WASHINGTON 4**  
**LOUISVILLE, Ky.**—The Cincinnati

Americans here Thursday, 5 to 4, winning out in the last half of the ninth inning on hits by McKechnie and

**TO OPEN BRAE BURN COURSE**  
The golf course of the Brae Burn Country Club will be opened for play tomorrow.

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## SURVEY MADE OF OPERATIONS ON TIGRIS FRONT

Particulars Given of the Activities  
Leading Up to British Success  
in Mesopotamia

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—In Mesopotamia, at the time of writing, the Turks still hold on to the Sanna-i-yat position which lies astride the Tigris about 15 miles northeast downstream from Kut-el-Amara and flanked by marshes. From there upstream the north side of the river remains in the hands of the Turks and it must be remembered that on that side Kut lies in a sharp bend of the Tigris, so that the Turks can evacuate it when they wish, although it is invested on three sides, but with the formidable obstacle of the river between it and the British investing force. General Maude reports having cleared the Turks entirely from the south of the river below Kut, and also from the Dabra Bend above Kut, with the exception of some points on the river bank in that bend. Above stream from this again the river makes a loop to the south. On the north side of this is Shuman or Shumran, where the British headquarters were. The British report states that opposite this bend a further advance of 1200 yards was made on Feb. 16, in spite of adverse weather, and that British advance troops now hold the southwest corner of this bend, while British cavalry having reached the Tigris 25 miles west of Kut—that is about 17 miles west of the Shuman Bend—working on the extreme left of the British force, turned east down the river, shelled the shipping and threatened the bridges connecting the Turks with the north bank at Shuman.

The operations undertaken by General Maude show a systematic attempt to clear all the south side of the river, and it was to carry this out that a move was made to the Shatt-el-Hai, where part of General Maude's forces established themselves on both banks and gradually worked their way up, meeting considerable opposition with violent counterattacks from the Turks. It was from west of the Hai that the cavalry made the raid 25 miles west of Kut already referred to, and they also assisted in clearing the course of the river as far as and including Hai, 25 miles south. The advance up the river was continued, culminating in attacks on the positions covering Kut to the south, which the Turks defended stubbornly, counterattacking many times and on one occasion winning back ground taken from them near the Hai. Eventually the British succeeded in getting right up to and taking the Hoorice factory between the confluence of the Hai and the Tigris, west of Kut. This factory was General Townshend's outpost on the right bank of the Tigris. They thus established themselves round the loop of the Tigris which incloses Kut, having cleared the country between the Shatt-el-Hai and the Tigris down to the Sanna-i-yat position. That the Turk is a stubborn and gallant fighter has been proved in many a battle, and he is particularly good at defending intrenchments. Once the British advance up the Shatt-el-Hai was established, combined no doubt with a movement on the south bank of the Tigris to escape being rounded up, the Turks had either to defeat the British and drive them back, to retreat up the Tigris, or to retire across the river. They apparently tried hard to carry out the first and failing in that got away west of the Hai and in boats over the Tigris. They then occupied fresh trenches west of the Hai and in the Dabra Bend, still fighting with the disadvantage of the river behind them.

The communiqué published on Feb. 19 briefly describing operations against the Dabra Bend, resumed on Feb. 11, states that "an important tactical point just in front of the enemy's right was first seized." What it is, is left to the imagination, perhaps rising ground which commands the Turkish trenches and enfiladed them, or it may be ground which enabled troops to be brought up behind it more or less under cover from view. In any case it menaced the Turkish line of retreat and communications up the river. Another point was then launched against the Turkish right center; that, if successful and carried through, would mean the cutting off of the remainder of the Turkish forces from their line of communication, leaving them, of course, the river. The attack was successful to the extent of "securing the objective to a depth of 500 yards, and on a frontage of 1000 yards," which probably means that it was not found possible to get right through. This was followed by an attack against the Turkish left center, and this objective was secured on a front of 850 yards. It followed from these attacks that the Turks "went" from the Dabra Bend holding on to certain points on the river—probably covering their retreat by river—and these points were seized on Feb. 15 and 16 by the British, whose "cavalry were meantime operating on our left, south and west of the Shuman Bend and making good progress there." The British claim to have captured close on 2000 officers, rank and file, 2500 rifles and five machine guns in this fight. On the 16th the further advance, referred to earlier, on the Shuman was made.

Having thus cleared the south bank and district below Kut to presumably somewhere near Sanna-i-yat and above to the Shuman Bend, where he is threatening the bridges, and having invested Kut on three sides, General Maude again turned his attention to the Sanna-i-yat position. An attack was made on Feb. 17 on the north bank, with the result that the Turkish two front lines were occupied on a front of 340 to 540 yards respectively. Two heavy counterattacks were

launched by the Turks, one of which was repulsed and the other forced the British right back to the original line. The British left maintained its position till night, when it also retired under cover of an artillery barrage. The Turkish communiqué admits the penetration of their line, but claims to have driven the attackers out by bayonet charges and bombing attacks, with insignificant loss. It puts the strength of the British attacking force at "at least a brigade of infantry." If this is correct it does not read like a serious attempt to carry the position, and the Turkish communiqué would be more likely to overestimate than underestimate the attacking force. Putting it at a brigade, which would be allowing for losses, perhaps 2500 rifles, and the first line trenches at 2500 yards from the front, a position so far found impregnable gives only one man to the yard attacking, or probably equal numbers to those defending. Instead of from three to five to one superiority, at the points where the attack would be pushed home, and sufficient numbers elsewhere to keep the rest of the defending line quite busy. The attack was probably a raid such as forms such a marked feature in the British fighting on the western front, with possibly the intention of holding on to the trenches raided, if found feasible, and turning it into a serious attack.

French critics look to a surrender of the German-Turkish forces at Kut and Sanna-i-yat as a foregone conclusion. It would seem that a crossing of the Tigris at Shuman would force a retirement or a surrender, but then where are the means of crossing? Either in the hands of the Turks, or below Sanna-i-yat, unless the bridges of Shuman can be taken or reconstructed if destroyed. It is, however, as certain that every possible plan of attack has been considered by the one side, aided by maps, plans, aerial and land reconnaissance, as that the means of defeating such attacks have been considered by the other. Suffice it to say that any major going up for "Q" (the promotion examination in tactical fitness for command in the British service) before the war, and who held on to a position like the Sanna-i-yat, with Kut and his line of communications so badly threatened, would most indubitably have been badly spun.

(Since this article was written the British troops have driven the German-Turkish forces out of Kut, quickly advanced along the Tigris and captured Bagdad, and continuing their pursuit of the retreating army up the river, added further territory to their gains.)

### CONTROL OF ALUMINIUM

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions announces that all existing permits for the sale, purchase or remelting of aluminium scrap and swarf are canceled as from March 1. All dealings in these materials are now governed by the following regulations: 1. No existing aluminium scrap and swarf may be used for any purpose excepting at the works where the same has been produced and for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released. 2. All existing aluminium scrap and swarf not being used at any works where the same has been produced, for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released, shall be sold and sent within three weeks from the first day of March, 1917, to the refiner or one of the refiners, as the case may be, nominated by the Ministry of Munitions for the district where such scrap and swarf is situated. 3. When aluminium scrap and swarf is produced hereafter such scrap and swarf must be used at the works where produced for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released, or otherwise sold and sent at or before the end of each month to one or other of the refiners nominated by the Ministry of Munitions for the district where such scrap and swarf is situated. Applications for permits should be made to the Director of Materials, A. M. (2) H. Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.

### COUNTRY HOMES FOR CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam.—A war relief society in Grimsen in Pomerania has declared itself ready, in conjunction with a number of other relief committees in the course of formation in the district, to receive a large number of school children from industrial districts as guests for a period of six months. The offer concerns children between the ages of 9 and 13, and it is proposed to board them out in groups on estates, or by twos and threes in country homes. They are to be accompanied by schoolmasters and mistresses, who will supervise them throughout their stay, and are to be chosen in the first place from the families of soldiers, or those in which there are a number of children. Besides those from the collieries, children from Barmen, Elberfeld, Remscheid, Solingen, and the Mettmann districts are to be drawn upon, and Barmen and Elberfeld are shortly to send out 500 children each, by way of experiment. The municipal authorities of the former town decided to pay the cost of fitting out the children for the visit, and thanked the relief committee in the name of the community. It is estimated that if the scheme is carried out as planned, over 40,000 children will enjoy the benefit of a six months' stay in the country.

### BREWING PLANT UTILIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A large Memphis brewing company, which was closed by the prohibition laws will reopen within six weeks for the manufacture of a non-alcoholic beverage. The plant has been closed since June 1, 1913.

## RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Order Forbids Employment of  
Workmen in Certain Trades  
Not of Primary Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An Order has been issued by the Director-General of National Service forbidding the engagement or employment of any workmen between the ages of 18 and 61 in certain trades not of primary importance given in the accompanying schedule. The Order states that from Feb. 28 the occupier of a factory, workshop, or other premises shall not, except as provided, take or transfer into employment in any industry or occupation mentioned in the schedule to the Order, whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise, any man who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 61, whether the man as previously been so employed or not.

The occupier of any factory, workshop, or premises, however, shall not be prevented from taking or transferring men into his employment with the consent of the Director-General of National Service on the ground that the employment is expedient for the purpose of executing a Government contract, or on the ground that the work on which the men are to be employed is of national importance, but subject in all cases to any conditions which the Director-General may impose.

Neither shall an employer be prevented from taking back into his employment any man who has joined His Majesty's naval or military forces on his retirement from those forces under proper authority, if the man is taken back in accordance with an undertaking given by the employer before the man joined.

The occupier of any factory, workshop, or premises used in connection with or for the purpose of any industry or occupation mentioned in the schedule shall give work which is directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government contract priority over any other work in that industry or occupation.

The occupier of any factory, workshop or premises used for any industry or occupation mentioned in the schedule shall comply with any directions given by the Director-General of National Service for the purpose of giving full effect to any provision of the Order or for the purpose of obtaining, and verifying, any information he may acquire as to the nature and amount of work done in the factory, workshop, or premises.

The scheduled trades are as follows:

### I—METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES

Carriage building for private purposes (exclusive of repairs).  
Enamelled iron advertisement manufacture.

Furnishing ironmongery, including bedsteads and parts thereof, manufacture of gas and electric light fittings, manufacture of metal articles for garden use (other than garden tools necessary for food production), manufacture of safes and steel office furniture, manufacture of sheet metal domestic utensils, manufacture of sheet metal jannanning, lacquering and decorating.

Steam or hot water heating apparatus for domestic or horticultural use, manufacture of machinery for trades scheduled in this list, manufacture of.

### II—WOODWORKING

French polishing.  
Furniture and cabinet making and upholstery.

Garden seats, summer houses and horticultural buildings, manufacture and erection of.  
Picture and show card frames, manufacture of.

Showcases, manufacture of.  
Shop fronts and fittings, manufacture and erection of.  
Venetian blinds, manufacture of.

### THE HUDSON PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.  
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HOSIERY  
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS  
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.  
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

### THE W. M. REED WALL PAPER CO.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, POLISH, PICTURES, BLANKETS  
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Wood carving, manufacture of.  
Wood moulding, manufacture of.  
III—STONE AND SLATE  
Enamelled slate manufacture.  
Stone, marble, granite, and slate quarrying.  
Stone, marble, granite, and slate cutting and polishing.  
IV—POTTERY, BRICKS, AND GLASS  
Bottles for beer, wine, spirits, and aerated waters, manufacture of.  
Bricks (other than firebricks) and tiles, manufacture of.  
Glass bevelling, embossing, and silvering.  
Glass staining and stained glass fitting.  
China and earthenware, manufacture of.  
Table and decorative glass, manufacture of.  
V—HOUSE BUILDING AND REPAIRING  
Building (including architectural houses).  
House painting and decorating.  
VI—PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.  
Bookbinding.  
Letterpress and lithographic printing.  
Paper making.  
VII—TEXTILE AND ALLIED TRADES  
Carpet, floor rugs, furniture hangings, and upholstery materials, manufacture of.  
Linenoleum, oilcloth and table baize, manufacture of.  
VIII—CLOTHING, ETC.  
Dress, mantle, and blouse making (bespoke).  
Furs, preparing and making up.  
Millinery.  
Patent leather and fancy boots, shoes, and slipper making.  
Tailoring (bespoke).  
Umbrellas and parasols, and parts thereof, manufacture of.  
IX—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO  
Aerated waters, manufacture of.  
Beer, wines, and spirits, bottling of.  
Biscuits, baking of.  
Cakes and confectionery, baking of.  
Sugar and chocolate confectionery, manufacture of.  
Cigars, manufacture of.  
X—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES  
Brushes, manufacture of.  
Clock making.  
Church organ building.  
Electroplating.  
Fancy leather articles, manufacture of.  
Games and sports apparatus manufacture.  
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and jewelry, manufacture of.  
Musical instruments, making of.  
Photographic apparatus and materials, manufacture of.  
Sporting guns and ammunition thereof, manufacture of.  
Trunk and portmanteau making.  
XI—COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS  
All foregoing trades:  
Distribution and sale of products of.  
Other trades:  
Advertising agents.  
Commercial travellers and canvassers, commission agents, hawkers and peddlers, shop assistants.  
Clerks, except those with technical knowledge of a high order, or acting in a managerial or administrative capacity.  
XII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS  
Flowers and ornamental shrubs and plants, production and sale of.  
Domestic servants, indoor, including waiters and servants in clubs, hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and cafes.  
Domestic servants, outdoor.  
Employees at theaters, music halls, cinemas and other places of amusement.

### ORANGE LODGE APPROVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Eastern Ontario, meeting in convention at Belleville, placed itself on record as approving of the British Premier's stand with regard to the Irish question in refusing to coerce the Protestant county of Ulster at the dictation of the Nationalist party of Ireland.

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Own Make Piano  
Endorsed by Calve, Gaddis, Nordica and other famous artists.  
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## CHINESE CHURCH MEMBERS HOLD GREAT CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKIN, China.—Chinese members of the Protestant churches throughout the country have been holding a great evangelistic campaign, continuing through the first two weeks of February. The significant thing about the campaign is that it owed its initiation entirely to Chinese members of the Christian Church, and was carried out solely by the efforts and under the direction of the Chinese themselves. Similar campaigns have been held before, but not until last year was anything done on a national scale, and even then the organization was nothing like so complete as it was this year, and the number of Chinese Christian communities participating was much smaller.

This year practically every Chinese Christian community in the country joined in a great simultaneous movement of evangelization. In Peking alone scores of meetings were held. These meetings took place twice daily, and in some cases thrice, in every church or chapel, however small or humble. Foreign missionaries regard with unanimous approval this striking mobilization of the Christian forces in China.

Under the joint instruction of the ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, an investigation has been made into the present activities of Christian missionaries in China. A report to the Government on the subject shows that there are now 2717 Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in China. There are 428 chapels, 8 Bible societies, 161 missionary hospitals and medical schools, 9 missionary colleges, 1171 middle schools, and 2557 primary schools run by missionaries. There is also a large number of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. branches in the provinces.

As to the number of converts and of persons engaged in propagating the Christian religion it is given as below. There are 1836 foreign missionaries and 2716 foreign lady missionaries. In addition to these must be added 902 native preachers and 8381

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Men's, Boys' and  
Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and  
Children's Shoes

## Himmelhoch's

DETROIT  
Vistas of  
Lovely Easter Fashions

DAME FASHION in her Spring  
Mood reigns in every department.

THE touch of Spring reveals itself in new Coutures, exquisite Garnitures, delightful Fabrics and beautiful Colors.

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Reliable renovators, cleaners of feather beds, pillows and mattresses. Call mattresses made from feather beds, retailers of beds, mattresses and springs. 385 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Cadillac 385.

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native assistant preachers and 1108 Chinese Bible women. There are also 2799 teachers and 186,130 students in all the missionary schools. 388 physicians are working in all the hospitals established by the missionaries. The number of native converts of both the Roman Catholic and the Protestant faith is estimated at 35,287,809.

### MASONS AND RECONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—Speaking at the seventy-fifth festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in London, the Earl of Dartmouth, Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons for Staffordshire, reminded his audience that Great Britain could have had peace. But, he said, if the Government had dared to entertain a peace proposal on the terms on which it was offered the whole country would have risen in protest. England, he declared, would hope on and fight on and would ultimately achieve that peace which at the time of President Wilson's note had been so well described by American ministers.

Great Britain, his lordship said, would adhere to her demand for reparation and restitution, and also for guarantees that in the future no man or body of men should ever again be permitted to plunge the world into such miseries as were at present being experienced. In the great work of reconstruction which would follow Lord Dartmouth considered that Freemasons would rightly bear their share.

## CHIPPEWA POWER DAM RIVALS GREAT KEOKUK PROJECT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—What is claimed to be, outside of the great Keokuk dam, the greatest hydroelectric dam on the American continent, has been almost completed, says a dispatch to the Journal. This is the Wissota dam, some 15 miles northwest of Eau Claire and two miles above Chippewa Falls on the Chippewa River. It has been set in operation and the current started over the great transmission line to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The attendant ceremonies, including a banquet in the dining hall at the dam, attended by city officials and members of the civic bodies of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, and employees and officials of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company, was postponed because of the threatened railroad strike.

The dam represents an outlay to date of over \$4,000,000 and will cost another \$1,000,000 to complete. Work began in October, 1915, and since then there has been an average of 1100 men constantly employed. All remaining to be done is the finishing work which will likely take from two to three months.

This dam is some 6910 feet long and two dikes increase its length considerably. From bottom to top of the power plant itself is 120 feet. The backwater behind the dam will cover about 7000 acres.

## Easter Display

WE are pleased to announce that we have secured  
the Exclusive Showing for Detroit of

## Paul Poiret's Foreign Models

Each garment bearing the authentic Paul Poiret Label

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Street and Evening Coats

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

New Sport Models in Skirts and Dresses

All of which will be included in our Easter Display

## Newcomb-Endicott Company

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SPRING FOOTWEAR  
David Whitney Building,  
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Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver, China, Sheffield.  
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### Boerth's RESTAURANTS

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Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6



SPECIALTIES  
AGAIN MOST  
CONSPICUOUS

Virginia Coke, Sinclair Oil, Wilson, Texas Company, Bethlehem Steel "B," Montana Power and Swift Features

There were some wide variations in early New York stock market prices today. The list was irregular and more, with decided strength in spots, while other issues were declining in a substantial manner. International Mercantile Marine preferred was a dividend. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke was buoyant, and other strong shares included Wilson & Co., Sinclair Oil, Ohio Cities Gas, Crucible Steel, Baldwin, California Petroleum preferred, Central Leather and American Beet Sugar.

Swift was again an upward leader in the local stock market at first. The general market was firm. Late in the first half-hour the New York market was fairly generally steady.

Prices continued to move in an irregular way throughout the forenoon. Business was quiet. There was some improvement in the railroad but the buying was not important. Some of the specialties commanded most attention, as was the case yesterday. Virginia Coke opened up at 58 1/4, moved up to 77 and advanced more than 2 points further. Sinclair Oil opened up at 48 1/4, advanced to 54 1/4, Driggs-Seabury opened up 2 points and lost its gain before midday. Lackawanna Steel, Lehigh Valley, Montana Power and Bethlehem Steel "B" recorded good net gains at midday.

Swift continued to be the strongest stock on the Boston exchange. After opening up 1 1/4 at 54 it advanced 3 points further during the first half of the session. Fractional improvement was shown by other local issues. Trading was quiet.

Ohio Cities Gas had a good advance in the early afternoon in New York. Otherwise the market seemed to be marking time at the beginning of the last hour.

## BOSTON CURB

| American Oil       | High   | Low    | Last   |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bay State Gas      | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Beacon             | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Bingham            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Bingham Mines      | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Boston             | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Butte              | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Calaveras          | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Calumet            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Calumet Jerome     | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash               | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash Box           | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash Copper        | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash Mines         | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash Arizona       | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Cash Copper Mines  | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Barle Eagle        | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| First Nat Copper   | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Fortuna            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Frontenac          | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Homa Oil           | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Inter-Mount Mining | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Inter-Cap          | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Majorie            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Majorie Metals     | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Majorie Tungsten   | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Majorie Douglas    | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| New Cornelia       | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| New Era            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Nixon              | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Palmadoc           | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Pioneer            | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Porcupine Premier  | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Robt Arizona       | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Troy               | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Yukon              | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Zinc               | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |

## SINCLAIR OIL'S EARNINGS

|                                                             |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Sinclair Oil Refining Corporation                           |             |
| Report for the nine months ended Jan. 31, last, as follows: |             |
| Gross income                                                | \$2,760,880 |
| Expenses and interest charges                               | 944,921     |
| Net income                                                  | 1,815,959   |
| Dividends paid                                              | 2,685,945   |
| Surplus                                                     | 2,685,945   |

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable May 1 to holders of record April 9.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday fair; warmer on Sunday.  
For Northern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday fair; warmer in Vermont.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 28.10 a. m. 40  
12 noon 42

## IN OTHER CITIES

|              |    |                |    |
|--------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany       | 36 | New York       | 56 |
| Buffalo      | 36 | Philadelphia   | 36 |
| Chicago      | 40 | Pittsburgh     | 42 |
| Cincinnati   | 36 | Portland, Me.  | 34 |
| Denver       | 48 | Portland, Ore. | 48 |
| Des Moines   | 48 | San Francisco  | 48 |
| Indianapolis | 48 | St. Louis      | 48 |
| Kansas City  | 48 | Washington     | 48 |
| Nashville    | 48 |                |    |

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. time 5:31 High water, 6:07  
Low of day, 12:36 Moon sets 1:21 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:37 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| Open             | High    | Low     | Last    |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alajitubber      | 74      | 74      | 73 1/2  |
| Alaska Gold      | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| Allis-Chalmers   | 28      | 28 1/2  | 28      |
| A. A. Chem. pt.  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Am B Sugar       | 97 1/2  | 98      | 97 1/2  |
| Am Can           | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| Am Can pf.       | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Am Car Py        | 70      | 70 1/2  | 69 1/2  |
| A Car Py pf.     | 116     | 116     | 115     |
| Am H & L         | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Am H & L pf.     | 67 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 69      |
| Am Ice Sec       | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Am Linseed       | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20      |
| Am Lins'd pf.    | 53 1/2  | 54      | 53 1/2  |
| Am Loco          | 71 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 71 1/2  |
| Am Loco pf.      | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Am Smelt         | 104 1/2 | 105     | 104 1/2 |
| Am Smelt pf.     | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Am SSec pf.      | 102     | 102     | 102     |
| Am SSec pf.      | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Am Sugar         | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Am Tel & Tel     | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 |
| A T & T          | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| Am Woolen        | 50 1/2  | 51      | 50      |
| Am Writ pf.      | 50      | 50      | 49      |
| Am Zinc          | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  |
| Anaconda         | 83 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| Atchison         | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Atchison pf.     | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  |
| Atl Br & Atl     | 16      | 16      | 15 1/2  |
| At Gulf          | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  |
| Bald Loco        | 61      | 61      | 60 1/2  |
| Balt & Ohio      | 79 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| B & Ohio pf.     | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| Barrett Co.      | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Barrett Co. pf.  | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Batopilas        | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  |
| Beth Steel B     | 137     | 137 1/2 | 135 1/2 |
| BF Goodrich      | 56      | 56      | 55 1/2  |
| BF Goodrich pf.  | 109     | 109     | 109     |
| Brook R T        | 68      | 68      | 68      |
| Burns Bros.      | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Calumet          | 24      | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Calumet pf.      | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Cal & Arizona    | 81      | 81      | 81      |
| Can Pacific      | 164 1/2 | 165     | 163 1/2 |
| Cerro de Pasco   | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Ci Leather       | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 91 1/2  |
| Ci Leather pf.   | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Chan Motor       | 103     | 103     | 103     |
| Ches & Ohio      | 61      | 62 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| CM & St Paul     | 37 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 37 1/2  |
| CM & St Paul pf. | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Chi Rfrt. 1Pd    | 40      | 41      | 40 1/2  |
| Chi N W          | 117     | 117 1/2 | 117     |
| Chino Cop.       | 25      | 25 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Chino Cop. pf.   | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Col Fuel         | 52 1/2  | 52 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| Col Gas & El     | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Col Prod.        | 25      | 25      | 26      |
| Col Prod. pf.    | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Cru Steel        | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Cuban C Sugar    | 47 1/2  | 47 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Cuban CS pf.     | 90 1/2  | 91      | 90 1/2  |
| Denver           | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/2  |
| Dome Min.        | 35      | 35 1/2  | 35      |
| Driggs-Sea       | 82      | 82      | 79      |
| Erie             | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  |
| Erie pf.         | 41 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Erie 2d pf.      | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34      |
| Gen Electric     | 165 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 165     |
| Gen Motors       | 120     | 120     | 118 1/2 |
| G Motors pf. N   | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  |
| Gt Nor Oro       | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34      |
| Gt Nor pf.       | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Green Can        | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42      |
| Gulf St 1 pf.    | 106 1/2 | 107     | 106 1/2 |
| Harv of NJ       | 116     | 116     | 116     |
| Ill Central      | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Inspiration      | 61 1/2  | 61 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| Int Con Cor      | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |
| Int Cor pf.      | 66      | 66 1/2  | 66      |
| Int Mer Mar      | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 31 1/2  |
| *Int Mer Mar pf. | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| In Nickel Ct.    | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| In Paper         | 43 1/2  | 44      | 43 1/2  |
| Kan City So      | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| Kelley Tires     | 63      | 63      | 63      |
| Kenne Cop.       | 45 1/2  | 46      | 45 1/2  |
| Lack Steel       | 86 1/2  | 87 1/2  | 85 1/2  |
| *Lehigh Val.     | 69 1/2  | 69 1/2  | 68 1/2  |
| Long Island      | 43      | 43 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Max Motor        | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 52 1/2  |
| Maxwell 1 pf.    | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  |
| Maxwell 2 pf.    | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  |
| May Co           | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Mex Petrol       | 93      | 94 1/2  | 93      |
| Miami            | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41      |
| Mdval Steel      | 61      | 61 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| M & S L New      | 22      | 22      | 22      |
| Mo K & T         | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Mo K & T pf.     | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| Mo Pac Ct.       | 13      | 13      | 12 1/2  |
| Mo Pac pf.       | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Mo Pac wif.      | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Mon Power        | 108     | 108     | 105     |
| *Nat C & S       | 82      | 82      | 82      |
| Nat Enamel       | 35      | 35 1/2  | 35      |
| Nat Lead         | 60      | 60      | 60      |
| Nevada Con       | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| NY Central       | 97 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| N Y N H & H      | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| North Am.        | 68      | 68      | 68      |
| N W              | 133 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 133 1/2 |
| North Pac.       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| O Cities Gas     | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| O Cities Gas rts | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| O & W            | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Owens Bot M      | 98      | 98      | 98      |
| Pacific Mail     | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| Pacific T & T    | 33      | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  |
| Penna            | 53 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Peoples Gas      | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92      |
| Pero Mar w. 28   | 28      | 28      | 28      |
| Pitts Coal       | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| P Co pf. etf.    | 116     | 116     | 116     |
| Pressed St       | 78      | 78      | 78      |
| Pullman          | 162     | 162     | 162     |
| Quicksilver pf.  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Ray Con          | 30      | 30 1/2  | 30      |

## CHICAGO BOARD

| Wheat | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| May   | 1.88 1/2 | 1.89 1/2 | 1.88 1/2 | 1.89 1/2 |
| July  | 1.66 1/2 | 1.67 1/2 | 1.66 1/2 | 1.67 1/2 |
| Sept  | 1.53 1/2 | 1.54 1/2 | 1.53 1/2 | 1.54 1/2 |
| Corn  | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    |
| May   | 1.18 1/2 | 1.19 1/2 | 1.18 1/2 | 1.19 1/2 |
| July  | 1.16 1/2 | 1.17 1/2 | 1.16 1/2 | 1.17 1/2 |
| Sept  | 1.15 1/2 | 1.16 1/2 | 1.15 1/2 | 1.16 1/2 |
| Oats  | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    |
| May   | .62 1/2  | .63 1/2  | .62 1/2  | .63 1/2  |
| July  | .59 1/2  | .60 1/2  | .59 1/2  | .60 1/2  |
| Sept  | .58 1/2  | .59 1/2  | .58 1/2  | .59 1/2  |
| Pork  | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    |
| May   | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   |
| July  | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   |
| Sept  | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   | 34 1/2   | 35 1/2   |

## GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Fluctuations were irregular during the early session. Quite a little of selling was based on the promise of showers in parts of Nebraska and Iowa and on the possibility of the unsettled weather affecting Kansas. Liquidation was extensive as anticipated and shorts were run in before the morning.

More damage reports came from the Southwest with much heard of only half a crop outlook for Kansas and Nebraska. There are authorities in the trade still contending that with warm spring rains, some numerous wheat-growing sections will revive. Conditions in the spring wheat territory are favorable for seeding which has already begun in South Dakota. Export inquiry was in evidence again today but the demand did not appear to be as urgent as that of yesterday. On the other hand cash wheat market continued strong. There is some disposition to await political developments.

Corn was affected by the fluctuation in the commission house trade in corn. Sentiment remains bullish on the theory that the farm consumption of corn is not suffering at the high prices inasmuch as hog prices have been advanced steadily and on the theory that the mixing of wheat and corn will be the more pronounced at the higher prices of the former. Country offerings have not been since the last advance of about 15 cents a bushel.

Oats were relatively firm at times and there was talk of betterment in the export buying. There was a fair speculative demand which slackened, however, whenever the wheat and corn market reacted.

## COTTON MARKET

| Open                         | High  | Low   | Last  |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan                          | 18.05 | 18.13 | 17.84 |
| May                          | 18.01 | 18.12 | 18.73 |
| July                         | 18.83 | 18.92 | 18.75 |
| Oct                          | 18.80 | 18.96 | 18.51 |
| Dec                          | 18.07 | 18.07 | 17.55 |
| Spots, 1910, down 20 points. |       |       |       |

LIVERPOOL, England (2 p. m.)—Cotton futures quiet, active months unchanged to three points net lower. Sales totaled 10,000 bales, including 8,600 American; May-June, 12,180; July-August, 12,050; January-February, 11,420.

A special Boston & Albany train, consisting of 13 parlor cars and a diner left the Exeter Street yard, Boston, at 11:25 o'clock this morning for Wellesley, where the train was boarded by students en route to Mt. Vernon and New York City.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| opening, high, low and today: |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                               | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
| Ahmook                        | 101     | 101     | 100     | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska                        | 9       | 9 1/2   | 9       | 9 1/2   |
| Allouez                       | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66      | 66 1/2  |
| Am Ag Ch pf.                  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Am Pneu pf.                   | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Am Sugar pf.                  | 119     | 120     | 119     | 120     |
| Amosk pf.                     | 95      | 95      | 95      | 95 1/2  |
| *Am Tel                       | 153 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 156 1/2 |
| do cash                       | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Am Tel pf.                    | 48 1/2  | 4 1/2   | 43      | 48      |
| Am Wool pf.                   | 97 1/2  | 98      | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Am Zinc                       | 70      | 70 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 69      |
| Anaconda                      | 84      | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Ariz Con                      | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  |
| At Gulf pf.                   | 112     | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| B & A                         | 171     | 171     | 170     | 170 1/2 |
| do cash                       | 250     | 250     | 250     | 250     |
| Bozleva                       | 75      | 75      | 75      | 75      |
| do pf.                        | 130     | 130     | 130     | 130     |
| Br. Am.                       | 41      | 41      | 40      | 40      |
| do cash                       | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Br. Am. pf.                   | 550     | 550     | 550     | 556     |
| Br. P.                        | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Br. S.                        | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Br. T.                        | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Br. U.                        | 64      | 64      | 63 1/2  | 64      |
| Br. V.                        | 123 1/2 | 124     | 123 1/2 | 124     |



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WILSON & CO.  
BUSINESS OF  
LARGE VOLUME

Earnings in One Month Equal to More Than Full Year's Dividends on Preferred—Accounts for Advance in Market Price

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advance of 15 points the last few days in Wilson & Co. common stock has been due to heavy buying by two distinct groups. One is the Bethlehem crowd, made up of interests that were the largest purchasers of the old Bethlehem stock below \$75 a share. The other consists of Chicago packing interests in close touch with the industry who are convinced that on its earnings Wilson common is selling out of line with other industries.

Dow, Jones & Co. last week gave earnings of Wilson in January of the current year as approximately \$825,000 after bond interest. This is considerably in excess of a full year's dividends on the \$10,133,000 preferred. The rate of gain started in January was easily maintained in February.

In other words, the full 11 months' earnings, after bond interest, starting with Feb. 1, in addition to about \$100,000 of the January net, will be applicable to the \$20,000,000 common stock in 1917.

For year ended Dec. 31, 1916, Wilson earned a net of \$5,710,358. Bond interest amounted to \$796,485 and preferred dividends \$700,714. This left \$4,213,159 for the common, or \$21.07 a share. Net for the common in 1915 was equal to \$8.89 a share for the same amount of stock.

On basis of January and February business, Wilson is earning \$45 a share for the common, in the current year. Interests close to the management will be much disappointed if the full year does not return at least \$40 a share for the junior issue, with some estimates running as high as \$50. Wilson's business is expanding rapidly in all departments. According to one who should know, the packing industry shows the smallest profit on turnover of any business in this country. The sugar industry ranks second. On 40 per cent of its business, which includes the straight beef end of the industry, the profit is practically nothing. It is from the by-products that the big profits are derived.

In this connection the official statement is made that "to carry out the idea of utilizing the by-products to the fullest extent the company has provided, or has in the course of preparation, facilities for the manufacture of glue, lard oils, tallow oils, hydrogenated fats, benzolized lard, and commercial fertilizer. Other important extensions for the utilization of by-products will be provided."

"Our cured hair business, the product of which is principally used by automobile manufacturers, shows a very substantial increase. Within the last six months the erection of an additional four-story building was found necessary."

There have been various reports of buying of Wilson stock on belief that the Government will place large orders for canned goods for the Army and Navy in event of the declaration of war. While this may be true to a certain extent, Wilson, as already stated, earned at the rate of \$45 a share for its stock in early weeks of the current year, which would appear to make it attractive, if such earnings are maintained, whether or not orders from the United States Government are given to the company. Government orders will be just so much over and above the present remarkable earnings.

STEEL SITUATION  
IS ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A steel manufacturer estimates that sales of all kinds of steel in the current month will run between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons, meaning a gross business of more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Steel manufacturers are paying less attention to peace rumors than last year. They contend that peace would not have so much effect on the United States market as was the case when foreign contracts were heavy. Domestic demand, it is contended, is larger than ever before in history, and sufficient to keep the mills going should there be a heavy falling off in exports.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

|                         | Mo. 27. | Thurs. Wed. ago | Mo. 27. | Thurs. Wed. ago |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Highest grade rails...  | 94.12   | 94.10           | 94.12   | 94.10           |
| Second grade rails...   | 89.72   | 89.68           | 89.72   | 89.68           |
| Public utility bonds... | 95.19   | 95.01           | 95.19   | 95.01           |
| Industrial bonds...     | 97.49   | 97.41           | 97.49   | 97.41           |
| Combined average...     | 94.13   | 94.06           | 94.13   | 94.06           |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

|                         | Bid    | Asked  |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Atlantic Refining       | 104.00 | 105.00 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line       | 110    | 113    |
| Illinois Pipe           | 229    | 243    |
| Indiana Pipe Line       | 165    | 168    |
| Standard Oil California | 300    | 303    |
| Public utility bonds    | 95.19  | 95.01  |
| Industrial bonds        | 97.49  | 97.41  |
| Combined average        | 94.13  | 94.06  |

UNITED STATES COMMERCE  
WITH THE LEADING NATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during February and eight months ended February, 1917, compared with corresponding periods of preceding year, as made public by bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of Department of Commerce, follow:

|                           | February 1917 | February 1916 | Eight mos. ended February 1917 | Eight mos. ended February 1916 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Grand divisions:          |               |               |                                |                                |
| Europe                    | \$43,793,976  | \$59,825,034  | \$390,055,430                  | \$379,605,418                  |
| North America             | \$7,735,320   | \$8,098,008   | \$25,504,060                   | \$26,950,471                   |
| South America             | \$1,892,012   | \$2,244,902   | \$12,096,929                   | \$12,472,556                   |
| Asia                      | \$2,183,796   | \$3,051,164   | \$30,110,126                   | \$24,556,899                   |
| Oceania                   | \$3,737,837   | \$3,867,650   | \$7,194,985                    | \$7,641,018                    |
| Africa                    | \$10,437,055  | \$7,848,359   | \$23,473,417                   | \$24,726,572                   |
| Total                     | \$159,479,996 | \$193,935,117 | \$1,547,834,977                | \$1,291,072,933                |
| Principal countries:      |               |               |                                |                                |
| Austria-Hungary           | \$17,301      | \$104,923     | \$205,674                      | \$1,141,670                    |
| Belgium                   | 44,264        | 79,707        | 1,026,716                      | 1,070,813                      |
| France                    | \$10,735,327  | \$12,152,941  | \$123,447,173                  | \$123,447,173                  |
| Germany                   | 49,215        | 819,176       | 1,512,186                      | 11,234,642                     |
| Italy                     | 2,351,827     | 5,757,690     | 32,116,168                     | 34,313,684                     |
| Netherlands               | 2,112,862     | 2,516,512     | 25,162,457                     | 26,516,812                     |
| Sweden                    | 405,478       | 730,274       | 4,791,712                      | 4,791,712                      |
| Russia in Europe          | 34,571        | 188,033       | 4,483,240                      | 2,657,815                      |
| Spain                     | 3,070,944     | 2,672,218     | 22,556,169                     | 16,222,833                     |
| Switzerland               | 2,039,268     | 805,120       | 17,452,493                     | 7,632,309                      |
| United Kingdom            | \$14,929,947  | \$14,929,947  | \$14,929,947                   | \$14,929,947                   |
| United States             | \$14,929,947  | \$14,929,947  | \$14,929,947                   | \$14,929,947                   |
| Canada                    | 19,260,655    | 13,317,475    | \$181,298,411                  | \$133,805,161                  |
| Mexico                    | 8,309,218     | 7,461,489     | \$69,825,824                   | \$69,825,824                   |
| Argentina                 | 23,333,684    | 20,881,144    | \$130,156,406                  | \$111,759,489                  |
| Brazil                    | 18,063,881    | 9,574,102     | \$69,049,401                   | \$69,049,401                   |
| Chile                     | 8,843,088     | 10,749,238    | \$1,917,788                    | \$1,917,788                    |
| Colombia                  | 8,511,309     | 5,296,417     | \$1,613,610                    | \$1,613,610                    |
| China                     | 4,577,566     | 5,170,419     | \$50,266,630                   | \$41,997,068                   |
| East Indies               | 15,123,301    | 12,123,301    | \$12,123,301                   | \$12,123,301                   |
| Japan                     | 16,364,498    | 13,119,390    | \$131,550,967                  | \$83,637,042                   |
| Australia and New Zealand | 1,111,150     | 1,157,808     | \$7,905,700                    | \$7,905,700                    |
| Philippine Islands        | 2,206,118     | 2,087,447     | \$24,873,971                   | \$17,396,296                   |
| Egypt                     | 7,302,194     | 5,946,377     | \$16,555,926                   | \$18,669,136                   |

|                           | February 1917 | February 1916 | Eight mos. ended February 1917 | Eight mos. ended February 1916 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Grand divisions:          |               |               |                                |                                |
| Europe                    | \$327,411,127 | \$284,437,035 | \$2,877,983,420                | \$1,804,799,998                |
| North America             | 82,436,831    | 59,824,775    | \$67,690,575                   | \$42,314,577                   |
| South America             | 17,477,007    | \$13,624,644  | \$16,427,175                   | \$11,064,679                   |
| Asia                      | \$12,123,301  | \$12,123,301  | \$12,123,301                   | \$12,123,301                   |
| Oceania                   | 6,186,841     | 8,651,965     | \$7,706,570                    | \$6,673,417                    |
| Africa                    | 3,042,154     | 3,751,403     | \$8,641,347                    | \$2,833,369                    |
| Total                     | \$467,683,406 | \$401,783,974 | \$4,083,555,190                | \$2,684,632,726                |
| Principal countries:      |               |               |                                |                                |
| Belgium                   | \$2,548,995   | \$3,013,551   | \$13,941,839                   | \$13,941,839                   |
| Denmark                   | 3,009,936     | \$4,859,480   | \$38,929,615                   | \$38,929,615                   |
| France                    | \$9,992,036   | \$16,506,791  | \$65,217,704                   | \$45,455,771                   |
| Germany                   | 10,452        | 2,196,174     | \$2,196,174                    | \$2,196,174                    |
| Greece                    | 1,102,649     | 3,436,219     | \$15,756,786                   | \$18,290,792                   |
| Italy                     | 16,527,121    | \$15,694,112  | \$23,181,321                   | \$181,361,820                  |
| Netherlands               | 5,344,696     | 11,444,555    | \$1,943,721                    | \$6,826,753                    |
| Norway                    | 1,821,806     | \$1,821,806   | \$1,821,806                    | \$1,821,806                    |
| Russia in Europe          | 38,319,889    | 10,890,881    | \$16,249,051                   | \$11,200,000                   |
| Spain                     | 6,007,183     | 5,902,012     | \$3,099,516                    | \$3,099,516                    |
| Sweden                    | 2,849,427     | 2,397,075     | \$3,905,413                    | \$3,905,413                    |
| United Kingdom            | \$14,343,740  | \$14,343,740  | \$14,343,740                   | \$14,343,740                   |
| United States             | \$14,343,740  | \$14,343,740  | \$14,343,740                   | \$14,343,740                   |
| Canada                    | 19,260,655    | 13,317,475    | \$181,298,411                  | \$133,805,161                  |
| Mexico                    | 8,309,218     | 7,461,489     | \$69,825,824                   | \$69,825,824                   |
| Argentina                 | 23,333,684    | 20,881,144    | \$130,156,406                  | \$111,759,489                  |
| Brazil                    | 18,063,881    | 9,574,102     | \$69,049,401                   | \$69,049,401                   |
| Chile                     | 8,843,088     | 10,749,238    | \$1,917,788                    | \$1,917,788                    |
| Colombia                  | 8,511,309     | 5,296,417     | \$1,613,610                    | \$1,613,610                    |
| China                     | 4,577,566     | 5,170,419     | \$50,266,630                   | \$41,997,068                   |
| East Indies               | 15,123,301    | 12,123,301    | \$12,123,301                   | \$12,123,301                   |
| Japan                     | 16,364,498    | 13,119,390    | \$131,550,967                  | \$83,637,042                   |
| Australia and New Zealand | 1,111,150     | 1,157,808     | \$7,905,700                    | \$7,905,700                    |
| Philippine Islands        | 2,206,118     | 2,087,447     | \$24,873,971                   | \$17,396,296                   |
| Egypt                     | 7,302,194     | 5,946,377     | \$16,555,926                   | \$18,669,136                   |

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The name of the Mahin Advertising Company will be changed on April 2 to William H. Rankin Company.

Contracts have been placed through Canadian Imperial Munitions Board for construction of vessels aggregating \$25,000,000 in value. It is planned to systematize construction of these ships.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston received a \$3,000,000 allotment of the 90-day treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued Tuesday, to the amount of \$50,000,000 by the United States Treasury Department. The loan was oversubscribed more than \$16,000,000.

It is said in New York international banking circles that no negotiations are in progress at the present time looking to the placing of large additional foreign loans in the United States, and that there is no likelihood of anything being done on this score until after definite steps are taken by the United States Government in connection with its financing program, which will cover a plan of providing money for the Allies with which to carry on the war.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is arranging to put out \$10,000,000 equipment trust certificates.

The total value of precious stones brought into the United States in January, 1917, amounted to \$4,659,678.

Total authorized capital of new corporations to be engaged in shipbuilding during 30 days of present month amounts to \$13,225,000; in February \$30,525,000; total since beginning of war \$155,197,000.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

|                     | February 1917 | February 1916 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Atlantic Coast Line | \$3,790,315   | \$3,348,307   |
| Operating revenue   | 1,420,807     | 1,202,044     |
| Operating expenses  | 2,369,508     | 2,146,263     |
| Operating income    | 50,299        | 62,043        |

|                    | February 1917 | February 1916 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Maine Central      | \$961,296     | \$43,767      |
| Operating revenue  | 82,014        | \$122,704     |
| Operating expenses | 8,838,484     | 990,994       |
| Operating income   | 2,074,351     | 56,901        |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A feature today in foreign exchange was strength of Stockholm at 30.10 for cables and 29.90 for checks. Other Scandinavian exchange was also firm at 29.75 for Christiania cables and 29.60 for checks, and 29.10 for Copenhagen cables 29.80 for checks. Demand sterling was quoted at 4.75 9-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.72, and 90 days 4.70. Franc cables 5.83 1/2, checks 5.84 1/2. Lire cables 7.78, checks 7.78 1/2. Swiss cables 5.03, checks 5.04. Guilders cables 40 9-16 less 1-16, checks 40.40 less 1-16. Rubles 28.48 and 28.40. Pesetas 16.65 and 21.55.

HEAVIER LOADING  
OF FREIGHT CAR  
PROVES BENEFIT

During 1916 Actual Saving of 37,202 Cars Claimed to Have Been Made Over 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As bearing on car shortage and congestion, Traffic Manager Townsend of National Tube Company points out that 12 shipping companies of the United States Steel Corporation have long conducted a vigorous campaign for heavier loading of cars, and in 1916 made an average of 80,400 pounds a car. Average capacity of freight cars in the country is only 80,000 pounds and average loading on all railroads, all commodities, is only 42,200 pounds.

Although 12 companies referred to increased average carload on outbound shipments during 1916 by only 1800 pounds a car, there was effected an actual saving of 37,202 cars, compared with loading for 1915, when average was 78,600 pounds. This does not include cars used by Oliver Iron Mining Company in shipping millions of tons of ore, all of which cars were loaded to average of 50 tons a car. Their inclusion would have increased average load and might have been considered misleading.

According to basis used by American Railway Association in its comparison of Feb. 6, 1917, (which places average earnings of a freight car at least at \$2.50 a day) railroads have enjoyed a gain in gross of \$3,946,825 on account of heavier loading of cars that effected a saving of 37,202 cars, for it means these cars were in other service.

It means 12 shipping companies actually forwarded 1,495,520 more tons than if practice of loading one year ago had been followed, and this increased traffic was enjoyed by railroads without additional operating expenses.

During last five years the 12 shipping companies of the Steel Corporation have effected a saving of 202,898 cars through heavier loading, a carload probably unmatched in this country for period referred to.

Shippers, consignees and railroads themselves have been greatly benefited in fewer number of cars switched and terminals and great saving in operating expenses had it been necessary to handle this additional number of both empties and loads through various classification and interchange yards.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The principal items in condition of Canadian chartered banks on Feb. 28 last compare:

|                         | Feb. 28, '17  | Feb. 28, '16  |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Circulation             | \$138,257,295 | \$113,528,237 |
| Deposits                | \$430,331,801 | \$359,825,627 |
| Notes in circulation    | \$80,456,637  | \$78,242,609  |
| Deposits elsewhere      | \$156,486,668 | \$116,675,028 |
| Gold                    | \$7,133,736   | \$8,177,347   |
| Domestic notes          | \$142,272,359 | \$153,431,095 |
| Call loans in Can.      | \$178,535     | \$19,949,125  |
| Call loans elsewhere    | \$62,344,556  | \$139,135,651 |
| Current loans in Can.   | \$13,302,217  | \$60,873,181  |
| Current loans elsewhere | \$6,944,459   | \$6,099,719   |

LEHIGH VALLEY  
ROAD DIVIDEND  
MAY BE LOWER

Weakness of Stock Gives Rise to Argument That Reduction May Be Made to 8 Per Cent

Weakness in Lehigh Valley road stock in the face of a rising market reflects doubt as to the permanency of the present 10 per cent dividend rate. There is said to be ground for belief that the dividend may ultimately come down to an 8 per cent basis, although it is understood the next declaration will be at the present rate.

Although Lehigh is more than earning the 10 per cent dividend, it is felt that the margin of safety is somewhat too small. For the seven months' period ended Jan. 31 net operating income was \$6,719,403 compared with \$7,372,716 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of \$653,313, or 8.8 per cent.

Making allowance for "other income" and for proportionate fixed charges for seven months, indicated surplus was about \$3,852,000, equivalent to 6.36 per cent on the \$60,501,700 common stock, after deducting dividends on the small issue of preferred.

If earnings for the balance of the fiscal year were even with last year, Lehigh could show a balance for the common of somewhat better than 12 per cent. However, the rate net earnings have recently been falling behind 1915-16, indicated earnings for the full year would be equivalent to less than 10 1/2 per cent on the common. This does not take into consideration surplus earnings in the Lehigh Coal Company, which is controlled by Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In other words, net earnings of Lehigh Valley this year have fallen back to the 1914-15 level, when the balance for the common stock was equivalent to 10.45 per cent, and when apprehension was also expressed for the 10 per cent dividend.

It should be said also that a somewhat lower rate of dividend for Lehigh Valley might be in harmony with the program of improvement and intensive development now being carried through.

Despite the very large earnings of the railroads during the last 18 months directors generally have pursued a policy of great moderation with regard to dividend payments. Realizing that this big bulge was the product of abnormal conditions, they chose to conserve cash to fortify them against rising labor and material costs.

Lehigh Valley has entered upon a period of intensive development. Plans for this year involve the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000, which will make \$11,000,000 spent in 1916 and 1917 largely for terminal development and acquisition of heavier motive power and equipment. The expectation is that when the work is completed the road will be enabled to handle a maximum tonnage at a minimum cost and terminal needs will be taken care of for many years.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Burns Bros. at adjourned regular meeting held by them on March 27, 1917, set aside \$1,375,000 of common stock to be distributed as a stock dividend to holders of common stock pro rata in ratio of one share of said new stock to each four shares of common stock held by holders of common stock of record April 30, 1917, such stock to be distributed and delivered to stockholder on May 12, 1917.

Scrip will be issued in place of certificates for fractions of a share. No dividend will be paid on said scrip. Thereafter and said scrip will be entitled to vote until scrip aggregating whole shares has been exchanged for certificates for whole shares. Action upon contemplated increase of the quarterly cash dividend rate and declaration of quarterly stock dividends will be taken at regular dividend meeting April 10, 1917.

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ELECTRIC EARNINGS  
GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC

|                | February 1917 | February 1916 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gross earnings | \$148,284     | \$145,762     |
| Net earnings   | 42,314        | 36,322        |
| Surplus        | 6,554         | 9,705         |




 The Vice, the spirit and  
 homelike atmosphere  
 will appeal to you.  
 Management  
 W. B. JAMES

**THE RANDOLPH**  
**DES MOINES**  
 FIRE PROOF HOTEL.

European Plan. Rates—\$1.00 to \$3.00.  
 Convenient to Railroads and Business District

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## HOTELS; MARKETS, CANADA, WISCONSIN, OHIO &amp; GENERAL

## LEADING HOTELS

## NEW ENGLAND

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## Hotel Hemenway

Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St. Boston, Mass. Opp. Gateway to and Overlooking Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall

The Hotel Where Ladies Traveling Alone Receive Absolute Protection

Transient rates from \$2 per day up Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

Also UNFURNISHED SUITES of Two and Three Rooms Each

Tel. Back Bay 5180 L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL

TARIFF

Single Room with Bath - \$3 per day and upwards

Double Room with Bath - \$5 per day and upwards

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

For the Delightful Early Spring

COME TO

BETHEL INN

BETHEL, MAINE

A perfectly appointed home. Every amenity for everybody. Open year round.

LEON H. CILLEY, Mgr.

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANS

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill authorizing the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad system in accordance with the plan approved by the directors of that road and of its leased lines, was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday. After formal printing it will be referred to the Judiciary and Railroad committees of the House jointly. The bill provides machinery for putting into effect the provisions of the plan as announced recently.

The bill would become effective upon its passage, but would cease to be operative on March 19, 1919, if no action is taken by that time. It is required that repair shops in New Hampshire be maintained, that a proportionate amount of repair work be done in this State, and that rights already granted in Massachusetts and Maine be granted also in this State. Provision is made for the assessment of stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad to pay claims against that corporation. Compromise of the claim of the Hampden Railroad is provided for.

## PRESIDENT INDORSES JEWISH RELIEF FUND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson sent a telegram yesterday endorsing the raising of a \$10,000,000 fund for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. In which he said: "The Russian revolution has opened the door of freedom to an oppressed people" and urged that they be encouraged.

The President's telegram, sent to Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, follows: "Your contribution of \$1,000,000 to the \$10,000,000 fund for the relief of Jewish war sufferers serves democracy as well as humanity. The Russian revolution has opened the door of freedom to an oppressed people, but unless they are given life and strength and courage the opportunity of centuries will avail them little. It is to America that these starving millions look for aid, and out of your prosperity, fruit of free institutions, should spring a vast and ennobling generosity. Your gift lays an obligation even while it furnishes inspiration."

## NEW AGRICULTURE AND WHAT IT MEANS

AMHERST, Mass.—"The New Agriculture" was the subject of Prof. W. I. Christie, superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University, Indiana, at the evening session of farmer's week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The "New Agriculture," said he, "is to be the foundation of our nation. Germany said yesterday that military strength was the basis of her power, today she says agriculture. England and France believe the war to be a direction of agricultural resources. America's strength, too, depends upon the husbanding of her agricultural resources. New agriculture is finding out the means. The new agriculture is entering the schools. New agriculture means forethought to correct the small inconveniences of farm homes. It means community living as well. This is largely a need of cooperation."

## MINIMUM AGE REDUCED

For the purpose of facilitating war work the Civil Service Commission has reduced the minimum age limit for civilians in the Federal service. At the Charlestown Navy Yard the Labor Board has been instructed from Washington that young men of 15 years or over are eligible for employment as janitors, stablekeepers, teamsters, laborers and helpers in all trades, while young men of 18 are eligible for employment in the skilled trades, such as boilermakers, copper-smiths, machinists and shipfitters.

## SOUTHERN

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Paris of America

## The St. Charles

"FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

For booklets write Monitor Office or Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.



## The New Monteleone

## NEW ORLEANS

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: 1 Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up

1 Room with private bath \$2.50 up

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Th Jefferson

RICHMOND, VA.

Most Magnificent Hotel in the South

Rooms single or en suite. European plan. Illustrated booklet.

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## New Oriental Hotel

DALLAS, TEXAS

OTTO HEROLD, Manager

European plan.....\$1.00 and up

American plan.....\$2.50 and up

## CAFE

Cafe MINERVA

216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE

ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS

MUSIC

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

## Hilliard's Cafe

1613 Massachusetts Avenue NO. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Special Easter Dinner

Breakfast combinations, 7:30-10:30 A.M. Luncheon and dinner, also a la carte.

## JAPANESE ARE BUILDING SHIPS ON LARGE SCALE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Japanese are rapidly forging to the front as a maritime nation and are carrying on shipbuilding and the highest grade of wharf construction on a gigantic scale, according to S. A. Mallett, retiring storekeeper of the Canadian Pacific liner Montague, says the Victoria Colonist.

"In the harbors at Kobe, Shanghai, Tokio and Yokohama about nine out of every ten ships fly the Japanese flag," said Mr. Mallett. The mercantile marine of the country is strong and naval construction is also proceeding rapidly. While I was at Kobe one large destroyer was launched and five were in the slips under construction. There were also six large submarines afloat there."

## OIL SHALE LAND FILED ON

DENVER, Col.—Thousands of acres of land in the rich oil shale area in western Colorado, productive of unlimited combustible and munitions material, have been filed on recently by Colorado and eastern syndicates, says the Times, and preparations are under way for the development of the fields this spring.

## HOTEL LENOX BOSTON



Boston's Smartest Hostelry

Reflecting in every phase of its distinctive service your idea of what a good hotel should be. Convenient to everywhere.

Single Room with bath—\$2.50 up

Double Rooms with bath—\$3.50 up

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

## The Vendome

BOSTON

Facing Commonwealth Avenue

—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theaters—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American plan for both transient and permanent guests

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

The choicest grades of BUTTER AND EGGS have been received and distributed to the most discriminating family trade in New England by

H. A. HOVEY & CO., 32 Faneuil Hall Market Edwin A. Harris

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Send 10 Cents Today

If you want to get rid of all the bother and time-wasting of tacking or sewing ironing board covers

Simplex Quick Catch Ironing Board Clips

are the practical, sensible, easy way to hold the cover tight and smooth. They fit any board. Can be attached in five minutes and last for years. A woman's invention. You wouldn't be without them if you knew. One set postpaid 10 cents in coin.

The IRONING BOARD CLIP CO. 1560 East 82nd St., Cleveland, O.

## TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Four months, \$5 for visible; three months, \$7 for visible. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 128

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Five or six room apartment in Back Bay district; reasonable rent. Box G-106, Monitor Office, Boston.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Strictly temperate man to drive Cadillac car; must have unquestionable record as careful driver and good mechanic; firm, home for chauffeur adjoining garage. Address MRS. SAMUEL EISENMAN, Far Rockaway, New York.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHS, bookkeepers; positions always ready; apply personally; free registration. Van Tyns Agency, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN desires position Cincinnati, or that city and tributary territory, where in successful sales experience, adaptability, good education and extensive travel may be utilized in handling your sales or interests in this locality; high class references, ability and character with liberal views on remuneration. F. 119, Monitor Office, Boston.

## CASHIER AND CLERK wishes steady position. DAVID BAER, 1070 Park Ave., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT lady's maid wishes position in city; good hairdresser, seamstress and packer; best references. D. Rehrman, 187 E. 63d St., care Mrs. Thompson, N. Y. C.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of Commission on Waterways and Public Lands

Boston, March 27, 1917.

## SAVOY

455 Columbus Avenue

BOSTON, MASS. Savoy Company, Inc. Lessees. William G. Morin, Manager. Tel. Back Bay 9045

European plan: 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms, with private connecting bathroom, \$1 per day. Large rooms, with private connecting bathroom, \$1.50 per day. For the purpose of installing steel trusses in place of the present wooden ones in this bridge, from April 4, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M. to May 1, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M. inclusive, unless said work is sooner completed, by the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands.

(Signed) JOHN N. COLE, Chairman.

## SHOPS OF QUALITY

WORCESTER, MASS.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHEFTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN correctly fitted by experienced shoe men. F. E. FOSTER & CO. 115 North Wabash Ave., opp. Field's

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL. HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN TRENWITH EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

## WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc.

## Potatoes

Believing that quality would be appreciated in Potatoes as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the Very Best Potatoes obtainable, in One Peck Cartons which exclude the light.

Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the Cream of the Crop, the Cream of the State.

25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Accounts Solicited from Responsible Parties

## RHODES BROS. CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Importers and Receivers on Commission

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## Isaac Locke Co

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

## Shattuck &amp; Jones

—FISH—

Telephone 1437 Richmond

128 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

The choicest grades of BUTTER AND EGGS have been received and distributed to the most discriminating family trade in New England by

H. A. HOVEY & CO., 32 Faneuil Hall Market Edwin A. Harris

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Send 10 Cents Today

If you want to get rid of all the bother and time-wasting of tacking or sewing ironing board covers

Simplex Quick Catch Ironing Board Clips

are the practical, sensible, easy way to hold the cover tight and smooth. They fit any board. Can be attached in five minutes and last for years. A woman's invention. You wouldn't be without them if you knew. One set postpaid 10 cents in coin.

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## LEGAL NOTICE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of Commission on Waterways and Public Lands

Boston, March 27, 1917.

## OTTAWA, ONT.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft 110-112 Sparks Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FINE PERIOD FURNITURE Exact Reproductions STEWART & CO., Rideau Street

SHOES

WEAR MASSON'S SHOES

## TORONTO, CANADA

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Style Superior Corsets Ease Ready to Wear and Made to Order WOOLNOUGH CORSETTIERS 396 Yonge Street, Toronto 267 Dundas Street, London

CLEANING AND DYEING

LANGLEY THE CLEANER All wearing apparel. Carpets and all household furnishings. 289 Sumach St. Phone N. 6200

PRINTING

McLeod & Kenney ARTISTIC PRINTERS 89 Church Street

## WINNIPEG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Grain Commission Merchants

To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McLEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CANADA WOOD CO. FUEL WOOD OF ALL KINDS W. R. Williams, Prop. 833 Pargue Ave. and 286 Edmonson St. Phone Main 181, 182 and 4081

GROCERIES

GROCERIES H. E. WELDON & CO. 383 Pargue Ave. and 286 Edmonson St. Phone Main 181, 182 and 4081

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Quinton Dye Works, Ltd. Formerly The Cleaners Jessie and Dale Streets. Phone F. R. 2090 Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited 297-299 Portage Avenue

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Stephenson Co.—Tailors Popular Prices, \$30 to \$35 216 McDermott Avenue Phone G-178

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CLEANING AND DYEING

Economy Cleaners and Dyers 419 Van Buren Street, give you the best of service at very reasonable rates. Gentlemen are invited to our pressing club. Suits pressed once each week for \$1.25 per month. Goods called for. Phone Main 570.

LAUNDRIES

Vaughan Atlantic Laundry Co. NONE SO GOOD G. B. WHITEHILL, Manager Tel. Main 78

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

HOSCH BROS. CO. HATTERS AND FURRIERS 92 Wisconsin Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE CORSET SHOP Corsets, Wigs, Petticoats, Kimonos, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear, Fredericka Pluckhan, 409 Milwaukee St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CHARLES W. CAPPER CO. 124 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee

FLORISTS

Loveland Floral Co. Prompt Attention to All Orders Lobby Railway Exchange Building Tel. Main 1251

NEW YORK CITY

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Furnished studio-apartment, north light overlooking Gramercy Park, from April to September; \$15 monthly. N. 28, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, 3 rms., piano; also single rms.; near subway, elevated. STARK, 20 West 88th St., New York City.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Fitting the Girl to the Position

"The greatest step toward the solution of the problem of human waste, no deplored in industry today, is to place the worker where her interest is greatest," said Miss Heloise Arnold, at the head of the adjustment bureau of a large mail order manufacturing company of Chicago. "It is economy applied to the placement of the employee. I have always believed that lack of efficiency is largely due to lack of interest in the work. When I took up the work here for the girls in this great corporation, employing some 10,000 people, I came with a feeling toward the work. Every one really has a work. The task is to get each girl to analyze herself sufficiently to find out just what she is most interested in. Some are more interested in doing things with their hands, they like to be active. Some prefer quiet work that requires thought and initiative. Others wish to do work which has a great variety in it. Still others are not so versatile, but prefer to learn one thing and do that rapidly. For each one of these different temperaments, a different kind of work is necessary."

"It is the task of the social adjuster to study each girl in employ of the company for which she is working, and, if she is not efficient in one position, to try to find out what she does like to do, and place her where she can bring out the most of herself. The work is a delightful one, for one realizes that, to help any girl to find her place in the big industrial scheme, where so many of them are only marking time, with no interest in what they are doing, is rendering a service to business and to girls that can hardly be estimated in its far-reaching results. This work of the adjuster is comparatively new in modern business concerns, and one which requires patient proving to justify it as practical in the eyes of many business men. The work has been done longer for men; but women need it far more than do the men. The men will struggle harder to get ahead, because they know they must make good at it. The average school girl, however, comes to her job with a different goal in view. She needs to learn to be self-supporting and efficient, as much as the man, but she does not ordinarily look that far ahead. She is looking for a temporary job, makeshift through it, and often drifts aimlessly from job to job till she marries. This is why women are so underpaid. Often, however, this lack of interest is due to misplacement, and even the girl who does not care can be made more efficient, once her interest is aroused."

"To get this interest, I always begin with asking them what they really would like best of all to do. Then, by their answers, I can determine whether they enjoy variety, one piece work, to solve problems, or to work mechanically under direction. This information secured, I place them in a position in the plant which I feel will give them a chance to bring out the best in them. If they do not make good in that place, I continue to readjust them until I do find their place. Sometimes the failure is due to incompatibility between employer and employee. This must be considered. Often I find girls who do not know themselves what they like to do. There is no sufficient individual development work in the homes and schools from which the girls come to bring their tastes out. This is where the adjuster can do such splendid service. To lay the foundations and awaken their dormant ideals, I appeal to my girls in this way. I want each one to realize that, whether she marries or not, she has now the opportunity to prepare herself for any emergency in the future, should she wish to earn her own living. I feel that every girl should be prepared. I tell them that all they learn to do here efficiently, with the idea of service, is going to make them better housewives later. If they do not have an ideal in each position, they can never get anything higher. It is wholly a question of ideals. It is the investment of herself in the job. Unselfishness, willingness to be told, sincerity, orderliness, loveliness, are the qualities needed as assets in any business. These acquired and used in her work, the business woman need have no fear about promotion."

One of the strong points which Miss Arnold emphasizes in her work is the necessity of loveliness. She claims that it is the mission of women in business to bring out beauty, joy, and order in details. She insists upon girls dressing appropriately, neatly, artistically. She feels that an adjuster has missed her calling who cannot tactfully bring this out in personal work with the girls. She claims that every girl really wants this, and she has found, with few exceptions, that girls are glad of help in this direction. It is not to stimulate personal vanity, but the right kind of pride. Beauty and joy are sadly needed in industry. These points are receiving more and more attention by the large industrial corporations. The increased attention to these details of dress and surroundings are due largely to the work of just such far-seeing women as are found doing the welfare work in these organizations. Here and there are sprinkling up artistic rest rooms, large, roomy and bright, where the workers can meet socially, see beautiful things, get accustomed to refined atmosphere, to artistic furnishings, and unconsciously carry them into their own homes later.

"There are so many things which a woman in this welfare or adjustment work can do," continued Miss Arnold. "The entire future of these girls is often made or marred by the way they do their work in these establishments, and the surroundings they have to live in. I try to get them all to develop the hidden talent within them. To do this, the adjuster should

put her greatest effort upon two things. First of all, the careful analysis of the girl who comes to her for adjustment or to enter the plant, as it is her work to hire as well as to readjust. Secondly, to follow up each case as closely as possible, and get the foremen, the office men, the officers of the company, to cooperate with the adjuster so that all possible waste may be avoided. Business men are beginning to see the practical side of this work. Once aroused interest in the work, and the progress is usually assured. The adjuster needs to have great faith in the power of girls to achieve, and a keen insight into character to discover the possibilities."

"I believe there is a great work right here for college girls. A college education seems to me, because of its broadening outlook and development of perspective, most desirable. It is not necessary to know the business world before going into it. This would be a valuable asset, but women need to keep their ideals, to come to the work with none of them dashed by too close contact with modern industry. We, most of us, have it all to learn. But men are not so skeptical about women's ideals as they once were. They are being rapidly educated to them, and finding them practical. For everywhere women are entering business, they are carrying with them their ideals of beauty and kindness, and they are proving that these ideals are assets to prosperity."

## "Slip-Ons"

The one decided vogue which the passing of 1916 and the beginning of 1917 has brought in is that designated with more force than elegance as "slip-ons." We meet them in everything from a tea gown to a nightdress, says The Queen, London, and they are never more acceptable than when they appear as the blouse or blouse-coat, which is so characteristic and practical a garment in these busy days. A particularly charming blouse of this description has slight fullness set with smocking on the shoulders—the smock has a decided chic of its own in this connection—and has an opening extending from the bottom of the collar down the front, nearly to the figure line, and provided with laces as a permanent fastening. The blouse, which covers the hip line something in the manner of a sports coat, is caught to the waist either with a girdle of distinctive nature or a fringed sash of the fashioning material, or in silk to match in the case of velvet; and velvet makes particularly charming "slip-ons" which as the spring advances will have the advantage of looking very well outdoors without a jacket on account of their coat-like aspect.

## A Pair of Rainbow Slippers

Pretty slippers for the bedroom are made of ribbon in changeable colors. An odd but attractive pair, seen the other day, was made of ribbon about four inches wide, in shades of pink and green. The pink varied from the palest possible tint to a deep rose, back down the scale to white, then through various tones of green to a rich emerald and back again to white. This was so arranged that the deep rose color came at the toe of the slipper and the deepest green at the heel, with the white midway between at each side. The ribbon was sewed to a pair of wadded soles, and was finished off at the top in a narrow ruffle with an elastic run in as a draw string.

## A Group of Municipal Recipes

Cookery is becoming such a subject of interest these days in New York that even the Mayor of the city is thinking about the art and sends broadcast, at intervals, pamphlets about certain articles of food, with recipes for their preparation. One of the most recent of these concerns Brazilian brown beans, which the Mayor's food supply committee recommended highly. They say that these beans are about the same size as dried white beans, taste the same, are pinkish brown in color and are sold at a much lower price. Among the recipes for these beans are the following:

**Baked Beans (for the Fireless Cooker).**—Wash 1 pound of Brazilian brown beans and soak them in cold water over night. In the morning pour off the water and put beans into cooking pail. Cover with cold water, add 1 teaspoon baking soda and cook gently on the stove until beans are slightly softened. Pour off water, mix 2 tablespoons of molasses and 1 teaspoon of mustard with 1 pint of water and pour over the beans, adding more water if the beans are not covered. Place ½ pound of salt pork upon the beans and cover the pail. Then put in the fireless cooker and leave for 10 or 12 hours.

**Baked Bean Soup (with Tomatoes).**—Put 3 cups of cold baked beans and 3 pints of water in a saucepan, bring to the boiling point and simmer for 30 minutes. Press through a strainer and then add 1½ cups of stewed tomatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper, then thicken with 2 tablespoons of flour, mixed to a smooth paste with 4 tablespoons of water. Cook 1 minute longer.

This same committee has sent out a generous supply of recipes for the cooking of rice, hominy, rolled oats and yellow cornmeal.

**Cream of Rice Soup.**—The ingredients are 1 cup of rice, 6 cups of cold water, 1 small onion, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 cup of milk, 2 tablespoons butter or beef suet, browned and well seasoned, 2 tablespoons flour, salt and pepper. Cook

rice and onion in cold water, until rice is tender. Press rice through a sieve and return to water in which it was cooked. Melt the butter or suet, add flour, milk and seasonings. Boil 5 minutes. Combine mixtures. Add a little chopped parsley, if wished, and serve.

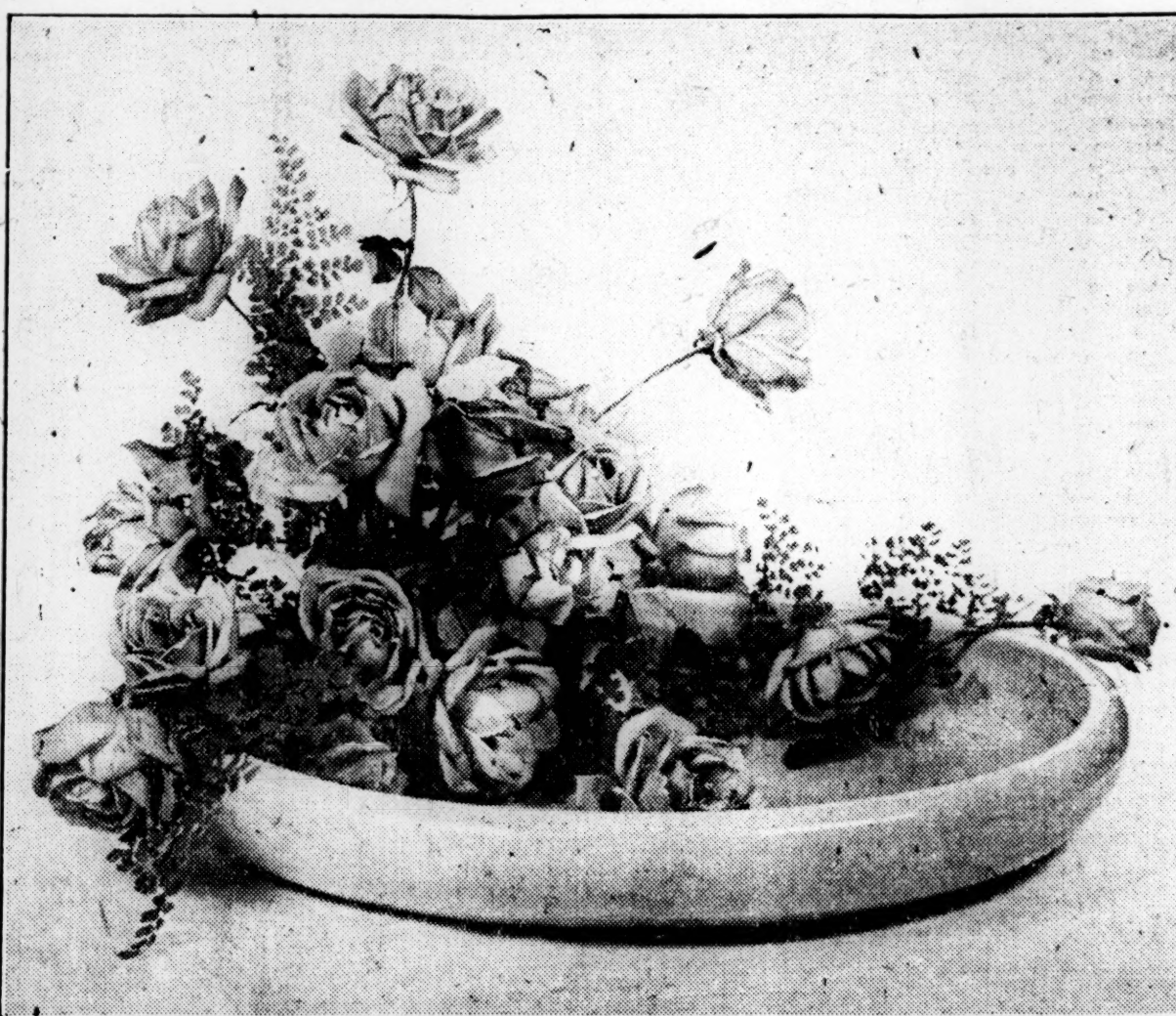
**Lentils and Rice.**—Pick over and wash 1 cup of lentils. Soak in water over night. In the morning pour water off. Put lentils in stewpan with 2 quarts of cold water and cook slowly. As the water boils, the lentils will rise to the top. Remove them with a skimmer. Wash and boil 1 cup of rice. Put 2 tablespoons of butter or beef suet in a frying pan; when melted, add 1 onion, cut in slices, then the lentils and rice and stir over the fire 15 minutes, add salt and pepper to taste and serve. Beans or peas can be used in place of lentils.

**Savory Rice.**—The ingredients are 2 tablespoons of butter or beef suet, browned and well seasoned, 6 tablespoons of boiled rice, 3 tablespoons chopped cooked carrots, 3 tablespoons grated cheese, 1 chopped hard-boiled egg, milk. Melt the butter (or suet) and add the rice, carrots, cheese and egg. Moisten with milk and season well. Heap on dish and brown in the oven. (The hard-boiled egg may be left out, if not wanted.)

**Carried Tomatoes and Rice.**—The ingredients are: 1 quart of stewed tomatoes or 1 quart can of tomatoes, 1 cup of boiled rice, 1 teaspoon curry powder and salt to taste. Add the curry powder and salt to the tomatoes, mix well. Put a layer of the tomatoes in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of the rice, then a layer of the tomatoes and so on until all is used, having the last layer tomatoes. Sprinkle the top over with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for a half hour. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

**Oatmeal Mush with Apples.**—Core apples, leaving large cavities, pare and cook until soft in sirup made by boiling sugar and water together, al-

## Flowers for House and Garden



A cluster of pinkish yellow roses, with maidenhair fern, in flat blue pottery bowl

The latest and most approved styles for the arrangement of flowers, indoors and out, were shown at New York's recent international flower show, and many a woman visitor went home determined to try combinations of which she had never dreamed before. Decorations for the formal dinner table were special features of the exhibit, and as for gardens, all sorts and kinds were shown, formal and informal, rock gardens and rose gardens, with arbors and garden seats, sun dials and rustic furniture.

A cluster of beautiful roses, deep yellow at the centers and pinkish yellow at the edge of the petals, was arranged in a glass insert set at one side of a flat, continuous-lipped blue pottery bowl. Two or three of the roses hung over the side of the bowl, a few stood straight up. The stems were of varying length, which made for more gracefulness, and a few sprays of maidenhair fern added to the attractive effect.

Red Hoosier Beauties, also arranged in one of those useful inserts, made a lovely picture in a somewhat deeper bowl of opalescent glass. They could also be well arranged in a flat bowl of the same, if desired.

No longer does the lover of flowers crush bunches of them together in any kind of a vase that comes to hand, nor does she feel that large quantities are necessary in order to adorn her home. Instead, the holder is carefully chosen to suit the flowers, both in color and shape, and a single flower, if in just the right sort of a container, will add much more beauty to a home than a dozen which are crowded in together in an unbecoming vase which does not permit their full beauty to appear. These inserts, as they are called, which are so much used today, are most helpful in

the arrangement of flowers. Some are of plain glass, either flat topped or rounded on the upper side, like a ball. They may be had with large perforations or small, according to choice. Also they may now be had in various styles of pottery, to match the bowls in which they are to be used. Some of these are becoming quite elaborate and have tiny pieces of statuary, beautiful ladies, little laughing children or birds to be surrounded with the flowers, while others are arranged to make little flowery islands with bridges between.

A small cluster of yellow marguerites were effective in one of these inserts in a dull blue bowl, and a group of daffodils in another low, flat one. These continuous-lipped vases, as they are called, resemble somewhat an inverted tam-o'-shanter. One of them of crackle ware proved a lovely container for a cluster of those popular pinkish yellow roses. Pale pink roses and pink sweet peas made a happy combination, arranged in a glass insert at one side of a flat bowl of delicate pink opaque glass. Another interesting exhibit was a bunch of wild flowers of several varieties, arranged toward one end of a flat oval bowl of a glazed blue ware which reminded one of the Luca della Robbia pottery that one sees in Italy. An oblong white bowl, one might better call it a platter, of the same ware had a varied assortment of midsummer garden flowers, roses, zinnias, poppies, and others, with a long stalk of gladioli, of a delicate pink-white, lying gracefully along one rim.

A tall, slender vase, rounding out into a bowl-like top, contained a dainty bouquet of yellowish pink roses, sweet peas and a white orchid, an attractive combination. Tall, substantial vases held clusters of Ameri-

can Beauty roses and others of the larger, more formal variety.

As for gardens, one formal rose garden was a place of beauty, reminding one of an old Italian garden with its curved marble seat at one end and a semicircular colonnade behind it, the pink roses climbing over all. Just in front of the bench, was the sundial. The rest of the garden, which was almost square, was divided off geometrically into beds of various shapes and sizes, each one a riotous mass of pink bloom. The entrance gates consisted of curved white arbors, also overrun with roses.

Another rose garden was inclosed in a rustic fence, had rustic seats built at the corners, two of them under rose-covered arbors and, at one end, upon a terrace reached by three rustic steps, a round summerhouse in the same style with a high peaked roof of thatch. At the foot of the steps was the sundial.

The rock gardens, instead of sundials, have pools, one arranged on a hillside having two or three pretty little falls. All sorts of hardy things, like primroses and wall flowers, blossomed luxuriantly among the crevices in the rocks. And in one or two cases pond lilies grew in the pools.

An old-fashioned garden, one riot of bloom, showed an interesting way of growing sweet peas. They were planted in a rather small circular plot and trained straight up for about six feet on slender sticks. A low border of candytuft and verbenas formed an attractive sort of frame for the bed which was remarkably beautiful. Moreover, it would be an easy task to pick the sweet peas, trained in this way, which gave them plenty of room in which to reach out for light and air.

Among the tables arranged for a formal dinner, one upon which pink sweet peas were used was attractive. The centerpiece consisted of a tall slender silver vase, with the pink sweet peas and maidenhair fern drooping gracefully over the table; those in the center, though, standing upright. Four tall silver candlesticks, with pink lined shades, were used, and four low vases of the flowers and ferns were arranged alternately with them. On each serviette was either a corsage bouquet of sweet peas and maidenhair fern or a tiny boutonniere of the same. Another table, also decorated with the sweet peas and ferns, had no candlesticks, but, instead, slender glass vases of the flowers surrounding the tall centerpiece.

For the woman who likes to bring the rustic indoors occasionally, little flower pots covered with moss were used as holders for small short-stemmed roses and pansies, and with a larger centerpiece on the same order, showed an attractive way of decorating a country house luncheon table.

## A Shopping Hint

When shopping, if goods are to be sent or charged, it is both convenient and expeditious to have ready at hand your name and address printed or typewritten on a card or paper. It is not necessary to go to the expense of having good cards engraved, of course. A reader of The Christian Science Monitor writes that she often carries the name and address from a typewritten envelope which she has received. This greatly simplifies matters for the salespeople and insures the goods being sent to the correct address.

## Steamed Graham Pudding

Beat 1 egg until thick and lemon colored; add 1 cup of molasses and ½ cup of milk. Sift together 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon of cloves, and ½ teaspoon of soda. Sift graham flour and measure; there should be 1½ cups. Sift again with the spices and add 1 cup of seeded raisins, cut in halves. Mix well and add to first mixture. Turn into a buttered mold and steam 4 hours. Serve with orange or vanilla sauce.

## The New Styles in Stationery

The woman who likes the most up-to-date things in stationery will find an interesting lot of styles to select from this season. The new arrivals in this line have much to offer in both good looks and comfort. Large single sheets of a rather heavy paper with deckled edges at top and bottom are among the newest things. These are meant to be folded once and then inclosed in large envelopes, also with deckled edges. A soft, hazy gray is a popular color in this stationery, but those who deal in such things say that white is still most popular of all, while gray, which is being used more and more, ranks second, and blue, which is less in demand than formerly, is third.

A new and well liked touch is putting the monogram in the upper left hand corner in a panel. This has a particularly attractive effect, when the monogram is of the long slender variety. Some of the paper itself is also paneled all the way around. This is done chiefly in the white and on long, rather narrow sheets, to be folded once into square envelopes.

The envelopes show the new stationery styles rather more than does the paper itself; they are almost invariably lined with tissue paper, blue, green, brown, purple, all colors and shades. Some of the newest and prettiest have a lining of fine ¼ inch gray and white stripes with flowers scattered over them, tiny rosebuds over some, violets over others, pansies on still others.

Rough finished paper is more popular just now than the smooth, glossy kind, and has, strange as it may seem, a soft, velvety effect. Large sheets are preferred to small, which certainly makes for comfort for the voluminous writer. Even the correspondence cards are following suit, as regards size and finish; one can really write quite a respectably long letter upon the newest of them. They, too, like the paper, frequently have deckled

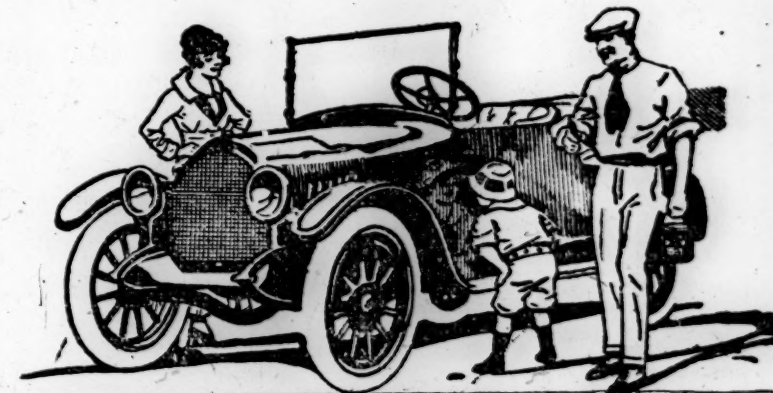
edges at top and bottom, although a few still have the once extremely popular gilt edges or corners.

Brown stationery, rough finished and deckled as to the edges, is also much liked, and it frequently comes with a brilliant orange sort of lining. One shop is showing a hand-made paper in this color which is extremely smart in appearance. A somewhat similar paper in gray comes in a double sheet, to be folded once into a long but narrow envelope, lined with the finest gray stripes. A blue paper on the same order is lined with equally fine stripes of blue and white.

White paper, with a tiny border in color, is coming back into favor once more, but the really newest and smartest thing, according to one of New York's Fifth Avenue stationers, is the large sheet with the deckled edges and the large oblong envelope with the attractive striped tissue lining. The paper itself, as has been said, is usually rough, sometimes with a sort of semi-invisible checked, ribbed or pebbled effect.

## Crackers for Company

An attractive dish to set before the guests who come in at the social hour is made of plain round crackers, covered with a meringue which is decorated in turn with citron and candied violets. The meringue is really an icing, made by boiling together 1 cup of granulated sugar and 2 tablespoons of water. When it threads, which will be after a very few minutes of boiling, pour it gradually over the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Have ready the candied violets, cut in halves carefully, if they are large ones, also some citron cut into leaves, and slender strips to represent stems. Spread the icing over the crackers, a few at a time, decorate them with a violet, a stem, and two or three leaves, then put into the oven a moment to brown the icing.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Way

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEOPLE admit readily enough that there is just one right way to do a thing. How to find that way, how to recognize it when it appears, is more perplexing. The human mind lingers in indecision as to what to do and how to do it; or it ventures along a certain line, in wondering whether another course would have been better. It is plain enough that there can be but one way to reflect Principle, that is, one right way to think and act. On the relative human plane, however, no two people will be found thinking or acting exactly alike on any given problem. It was because men "turned everyone to his own way," to use the Prophet's phrase, that the necessity arose for a revelation of the way of the Christ.

The problems of one are essentially the same as those of all others. That is, the elemental passions and forces are always the same passions and forces, although the manifestation of these material elements may be variously compounded in personal belief. There can be no unanimity in purpose and action until the one particular right way out of elemental error is discerned. Manifestly the way out of the material sense of things is a way directly opposite to these senses; and this is just what Jesus pointed to when he declared of the Christ, "I am the way." Thomas had expressed, more precisely than he knew, the inability of material sense to perceive the ultimate of the Christ. From that material standpoint, he asked, naturally enough, "How can we know the way?" Then Jesus declared plainly, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." That is, consciousness cannot reach the realization and demonstration of Principle except through understanding the way, the Christ, by which Principle is expressed.

The way out of the material tangle was perfectly revealed and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ. He spoke

of the eternality of the Christ, of the perpetual applicability of the Christ-way, when he said, "Before Abraham was, I am." And "Lo, I am with you always." He taught, both by precept and by ample illustration, that to solve any problem in the right way, to act from the basis of spiritual supremacy, evil must be denied any reality. The failure to treat evil as an unreality had been humanity's great mistake. The demonstrations of the Prophets, who had discerned so much of Truth, had been limited by their lack of scientific knowledge of the nothingness of evil. This had been Elijah's mistake, as he admitted, in that moment of illumination in the cave of Horeb, when he learned that Principle does not operate through wind, earthquake, material passions or forces, but through the power of spiritual reflection. Evil is not vanquished while it is fought as something real. It is conquered when it is seen to be outside of Principle, that is, nonexistent, and therefore powerless. This scientific reduction of evil is not accomplished, however, by mere declaration. It is brought about by the tremendous activity of knowing good to be real and, therefore, manifested. On page 242 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good. God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Material sense cannot see its own unreality. It is itself the blindness that obscures the Christly way out of materiality. The revelation of the spiritual way, the consciousness of the omnipotence of good, is to the human mind as the healing of blindness. Isaiah discerned that when Truth should appear, it would "bring the blind by a way that they knew not";

"lead them in paths that they have not known: . . . make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight." The understanding of Truth penetrates the elemental blindness of materiality and heals whatever outward manifestation that belief in evil may assume. Paul was as blind to the way of Truth—even before that blindness was temporarily physically manifested—as was Bartimaeus; although, previous to his enlightenment and consequent healing, Paul's blind materialism was expressed in a lively activity of the sense-perception which Bartimaeus, in his more morbid phase of materialism, believed that he lacked.

Both of them, from diverse standpoints of personal experience, believed that evil was real, and more powerful than good. This belief destroyed the physical freedom of the beggar. Paul's theological phase of the same materialism assumed the power to deprive others of their religious perception. Jesus' understanding of the omnipotence of good reduced Bartimaeus' physical blindness to nothingness by destroying the beggar's primary belief in evil, which caused the trouble. It was the same Christ-power which, after the personal Jesus had passed from human vision, dissolved for Paul the darkness of intolerance and prejudice, as he prayed in the Damascus street called Straight, and convinced him of the nothingness of evil by showing him the omnipotence of God and His idea.

Christian Science has made plain to humanity the profound purpose which inspired Jesus' demonstrations. On page 25 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus taught the way of Life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death." In just the proportion that a man gains the understanding of Principle, his ability increases to reduce the temptations of evil to nothingness.

There is just one way to heal sin and all manner of disease, and Christ Jesus healed in this way. There is one way to overcome death, and Jesus overcame death for others and himself. There is one way to rise superior to material forces and laws, and Christ Jesus demonstrated this way in walking the waves, eliminating distance and time, and multiplying the loaves and fishes. To the human mind, the dominion of the Christ must be a matter of spiritual progression. All of the lesser problems must be solved, as they come, on the basis of the omnipotence of good and the nothingness of evil. Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 359 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The methods of our Master were in advance of the period in which he personally appeared; but his example was right, and is available at the right time. The way is absolute divine Science; walk ye in it; but remember that Science is demonstrated by degrees, and our demonstration rises only as we rise in the scale of being."

## A Butterfly

Here's an example from  
A Butterfly;  
That on a rough, hard rock  
Happy can lie;  
Friendless and all alone  
On this unsweetened stone.

Now let my bed be hard.  
No care take I;  
I'll make my joy like this  
Small Butterfly;  
Whose happy heart has power  
To make a stone a flower.

—W. E. Davies.

## Be Not Pennywise

Be not pennywise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.—Bacon.

## Borrow on the Road to Villafranca

"It was four o'clock of a beautiful morning when we sallied from Astorga, or rather from its suburbs, in which we had been lodged: we directed our course to the north, in the direction of Galicia," writes George Borrow in "The Bible in Spain." Near a small village, he says, "we entered the high road which leads direct from Madrid to Corunna, and at last, having traveled near four leagues, we came to a species of pass. . . . Before us, at a distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain, of which I have spoken before; its blue sides and broken and picturesque peaks still wearing a thin veil of the morning mist, which the fierce rays of the sun were fast dispelling. It seemed an enormous barrier, threatening to oppose our farther progress, and it reminded me of the fables respecting the children of Magog, who are said to reside in remotest Tartary, behind a gigantic wall of rocks, which can only be passed by a gate of steel a thousand cubits in height."

"We soon arrived at the verge of a deep valley amongst mountains, not those of the chain which we had seen before us, and which we now left to the right, but those of the Tello range, just before they unite with that chain. Round the sides of this valley, which exhibited something of the appearance of a horseshoe, wound the road in a circuitous manner."

"We now began to descend the valley by a broad and excellent carriage or carriage road, which was cut out of the steep side of the mountain on our right. On our left was the gorge,

down which tumbled the runnel of water which I have before mentioned. The road was tortuous, and at every turn the scene became more picturesque. The gorge gradually widened, and the brook at its bottom, fed by a multitude of springs, increased in volume and in sound; it was soon far beneath us, pursuing its headlong course till it reached level ground, where it flowed in the midst of a beautiful but confined prairie. There was something sylvan and savage in the mountains on the farther side, clad from foot to pinnacle with trees, so closely growing that the eye was unable to obtain a glimpse of the hill-sides, which were uneven with ravines and gulleys, the haunts of the wolf, the wild boar, and the corso, or mountain-stag; the latter of which, as I was informed by a peasant who was driving a car of oxen, frequently descended to feed in the prairie."

"But notwithstanding the wildness of these regions, the handiwork of man were visible. The sides of the gorge, though precipitous, were yellow with little fields of barley, and we saw a hamlet and church down in the prairie below, whilst merry songs ascended to our ears from where the mowers were toiling with their scythes, cutting the luxuriant and abundant grass. I could scarcely believe that I was in Spain, in general so brown, so arid, and cheerless, and I almost fancied myself in Greece, in that land of ancient glory, whose mountain and forest scenery Theocritus has so well described. "At the bottom of the valley we

entered a small village, washed by a brook, which had now swelled almost to a stream. A more romantic situation I had never witnessed. It was surrounded, and almost overhung, by mountains, and embowered in trees of various kinds; waters sounded, nightingales sang, and the cuckoo's full note boomed from the distant branches, but the village was miserable."

## The West Wind

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries;  
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.  
For it comes from the west lands,  
And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

It's a fine land the west land . . .  
There is cool green grass there, where men may lie at rest,  
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting from the nest.

"Will you not come home, brother?  
You have been long away.  
It's April, and blossom time, and white is the spray:  
And bright is the sun, brother, and warm is the rain.  
Will you not come home, brother,  
Home to us again?"

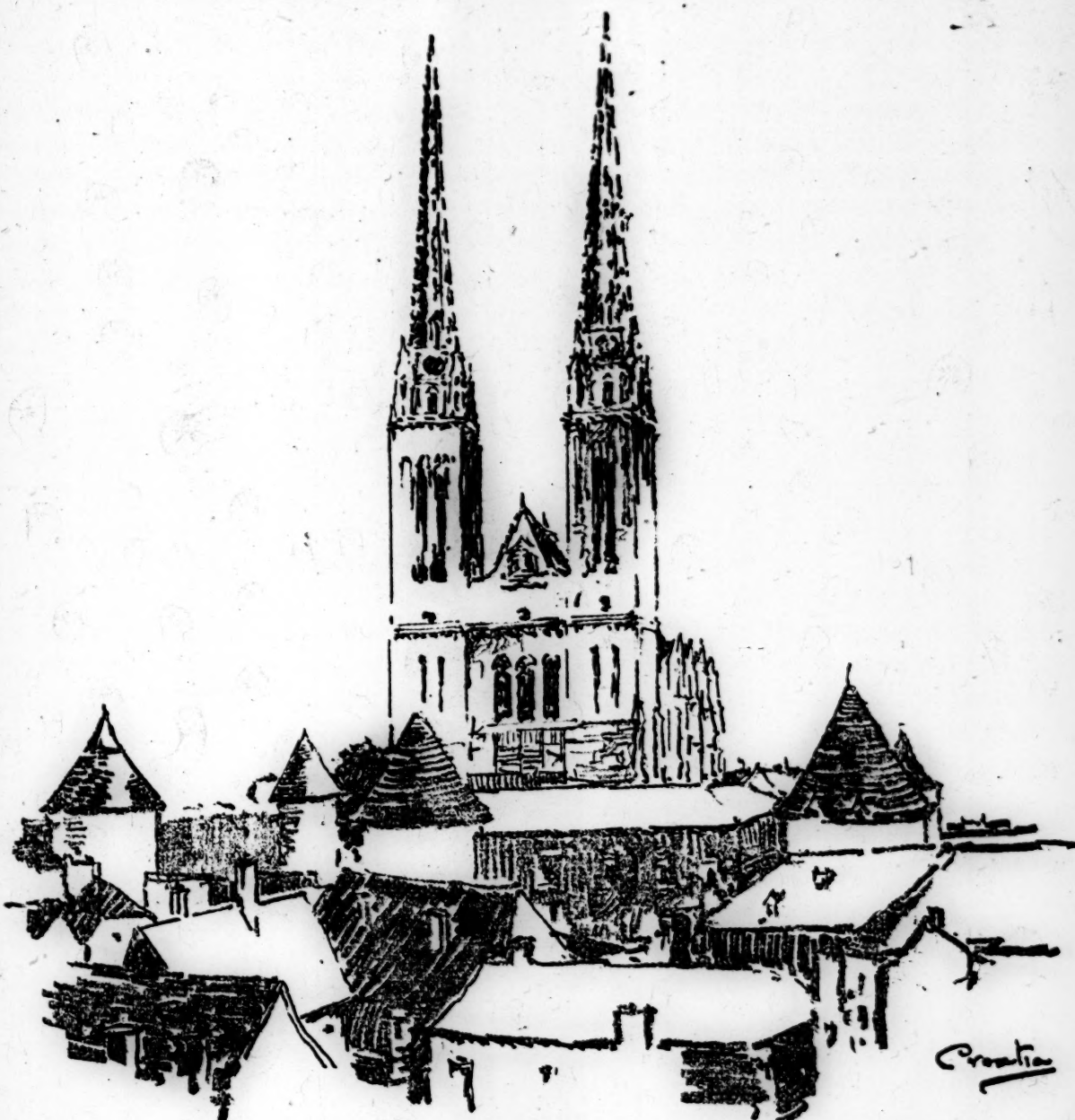
The young corn is green, brother,  
where the rabbits run;

It's blue sky, and white clouds, and warm rain and sun . . .  
It's the white road westwards is the road I must tread  
To the green grass, the cool grass, and rest for heart and head.  
To the violets and the brown brooks and the thrushes' song  
In the fine land, the west land, the land where I belong.

—John Masfield.

## Literature and Nature

Where is the literature that gives expression to Nature? He would be a poet who could impress the winds and streams into his service, to speak for him; who transplanted words to his pages with the earth adhering to their roots; whose words were so true and fresh and natural that they would appear to expand like the buds at the approach of spring, though they lay half smothered between two musty leaves in a library.—Thoreau.



Cathedral of Agram, Croatia

"Croatia is historically an independent kingdom, linked only to Hungary, as Hungary is linked to Austria, through the person of the Hapsburg monarch. Its people are still inspired by recollections of their independence in the Eleventh Century, and by later recollections of the victorious army led by the Croatian patriot, Jellachich, in 1848," the Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey writes in "The Slavs in the War Zone."

"The Austro-Hungarian province of Croatia-Slavonia lies between Austria proper on the northwest, Hungary on the northeast, and Bosnia and Servia on the south. It possesses a population of two million four hundred thousand, all pure Slavs belonging to the great family which has Russia for its head. They are divided into two tribes, namely the Serbo-Croats, or Serbs, and the Croats proper, both of whom speak the Serbo-Croatian language. This language has three main dialects and is written in two different characters, the Croats using the Latin alphabet, the Serbs the Cyrillic, as reformed by Vuk Karadzic. The province is composed of two portions, differing widely from each other in character, the Croatia of the plains and the Croatia of the mountains. The first, or northeastern district, comprises broad fertile plains, rich with vines and luxuriant foliage, sheltered here and there with beech and oak forests, where great herds of swine find abundant provision. It lies between the rivers Drave and Save, extending from Friedau in Styria and Rann in Carniola as far as the frontier town of Semlin, which faces Belgrade across the river. The second, or southwestern district, is a lofty, desolate, but exceedingly beautiful highland region connecting the mountain system of the Balkans with the Karst above Trieste. It descends suddenly into the Adriatic at Fiume. The capital of Croatia is Zagrèb (Agram), which in English means 'beyond the

rocks.' It overlooks the River Save from a height on the spurs of the Styrian Alps and has eighty thousand inhabitants.

"The natural beauties of Croatia are unsurpassed. In the mountainous portions of the country mighty snow-capped peaks rise tier upon tier, their lower slopes descending into great, lonely, primeval forests of pine, fir and oak. Exquisite little lakes, reflecting a thousand tints, fringed with ferns and strange mosses, streams which clatter and dash over big gray boulders, offer a home for pink-speckled trout and grayling. In the forests and on the heights all sorts of game and wild things abound—marmots, polecats, champs, bears, roebuck, wild boar, golden eagles, vultures."

"And Croatia of the plains is not less lovely. There is a fascination about the wide landscape devoid of the hedges, walls and all artificial obstacles, which give English scenery a garden-like aspect. Great open spaces, swept clean by the wind, stretch for miles and miles under a brilliant blue sky. For however cold it may be in winter, the sky is, generally speaking, cloudless, and the atmosphere is always clear and bracing. In May, when the young vines incur and shed fragrance, and the fields are purple with millions of violets, giving out an almost overpowering sweetness, when the forests are carpeted with snowdrops, it is a delight merely to breathe. But, if beautiful at this season, the plains are even lovelier in June, when the rose plantations are in full bloom, when the fuchsias and geraniums glow in the hot sunshine, and

a thousand different species of wild flowers, many of which are not found outside this region, blaze in a perfect riot of color. The perfume and beauty of a Croatian midsummer day or night can never fade from the memory of those fortunate enough to have enjoyed it. Wild mignonette, great scarlet poppies, blue and heliotrope cornflowers, snapdragons, lilies, orchids, harebells, stonepinks, wild thyme—these are only a few of the best known flowers which blossom so profusely."

"All Slavs love beauty for its own sake, and one of the things which strike a stranger most forcibly is the artistic appearance of Croat homes. Even their earthenware pots, their wooden chairs, and agricultural implements are beautiful. The dyes they employ are of extraordinary brilliancy and softness, and are extracted from saffron, willow bark, and the wild pear tree. Their embroideries are worked in characteristic geometrical designs without frame, and follow, according to the experts who have but lately begun to realize the artistic value of Southern Slav needlework, the Byzantine and Holbein techniques. Their coarse linen and fine cambrics are prepared according to the same process as ancient stuffs discovered in Egypt. . . . Not only their ornaments, but their knives and spinning-wheels, their furniture, rifles, carts, and tools, are all skillfully carved and painted. Even the poorest peasant is an instinctive artist. The gorgeous East has touched the land, and at a fair or fête the crowd appears like a rich and varied symphony in color. And as with color so is it with music also."

## George Eliot's Place in Literature

"What is it, in fact, which makes us conscious that George Eliot had a position apart," questions Leslie Stephen; "that, in a field where she had so many competitors of no mean capacity, she stands out as superior to all her rivals; or that whilst we can easily imagine that many other reputations will fade with a change of fashion, there is something in George Eliot, which we are confident will give delight to our grandchildren as it has to ourselves? To such questions there is one obvious answer at hand. There is one part of her writings upon which every competent reader has dwelt with delight, and which seems fresher and more charming whenever we come back to it. There is no danger of arousing any controversy in saying that the works of her first period, the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' 'Adam Bede,' 'Silas Marner,'

and the 'Mill on the Floss,' have the unmistakable marks of high genius. They are something for which it is simply out of the question to find any substitute. Strike them out of English literature, and we feel that there would be a gap not to be filled up; a distinct vein of thought and feeling unrepresented; a characteristic and delightful type of social development left without any adequate interpreter. A second-rate writer can be more or less replaced. When you have read Shakespeare, you can do very well without Beaumont and Fletcher, and a study of the satires of Pope makes it unnecessary to plod through the many volumes filled by his imitators. But however much we may admire the other great British novelists, there is none that would make the study of George Eliot superfluous. The sphere which she has made specially her own is that quiet English country life which she knew in early youth. It has been described with more or less vivacity and charm by many observers. Nobody has approached George Eliot in the power of seizing its essential characteristics. . . . Its last social traces are vanishing so rapidly amidst the changes of modern revolution that its picture could hardly be drawn again, even if there were an artist of equal skill and penetration. And thus when the name of George Eliot is mentioned, it calls up . . . not so much her later and more ambitious work, as the exquisite series of scenes so lovingly and vividly presented in the earlier stage; snuffy old Mr. Gilfil . . . in his lonely parlor dreaming of the early romance of his life, with his faithful Ponto snoring on the rug; and the inimitable Mrs. Poyser in her dairy, delivering pithy aphorisms; . . . and the party in the parlor of the Rainbow discussing the evidence for 'ghosts'; or the family conclave in which the affairs of the Tulliver family were discussed from so many and such admirably contrasted points of view."

## Sweet It Is Through the Land to Be Straying

Now sweet, sweet it is through the land to be straying  
Mid the birds and the blossoms and the beasts of the field;

From township to township, o'er down and by tillage  
Fair, far have we wandered and long was the day;  
But now cometh eve at the end of the village,  
Where over the gray wall the church riseth gray.

There is wind in the twilight; in the white road before us  
The straw from the ox-yard is blowing about;  
The moon's rim is rising; a star glitters o'er us,  
And the vane on the spire-top is swinging in doubt.

Down there dips the highway, toward the bridge crossing over  
The brook that runs on to the Thames and the sea.  
When the young moon has set, if the March sky should darken,  
We might see from the hilltop the great city's glare.

—William Morris.

## Words and Thoughts

Words and thoughts have a much more intimate relation, one with the other, than most men have any notion of; and it is one thing to use our mother-tongue as if it belonged to us, and another to be the puppets of an overmastering vocabulary. "Ye know not," says Ascham, "what hurt ye do to Learning, that care not for Words, but only for Matter, and so make a Divorce between the Tongue and the Heart." *Lingua Toscana* in *bocca Romana* is the Italian proverb; and that of poets should be, the tongue of the people in the mouth of the scholar.—Lowell.

## Applause

O Popular Applause! what heart of man  
Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms?  
The wisest and the best feel urgent need  
Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales;  
But swelled into a gust—who then, alas!  
With all his canvas set, and inexpert,  
And therefore heedless, can withstand thy power?  
—Cowper.

## Vanity

Indeed, I never heard or saw the introductory words, "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some vain thing immediately followed.—Benjamin Franklin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Wait Till the President Speaks

THE air is laden with rumors, conjectures, theories, and prophecies concerning the tenor of the message which the President of the United States will read before the joint session of Congress next week, and many newspapers throughout the country seem to regard it as their duty to repeat these utterances. Editors do this while confessing that they are in complete ignorance of the intentions of Mr. Wilson, and in the face of positive assurances that nobody but the Executive himself possesses any definite knowledge on the subject. Moreover, the rumors, conjectures, theories, and prophecies persist, and are given major position and display daily, despite an announcement from Washington, which every one of these newspapers has published, that the President would not prepare his message until the very last moment, so that he might have opportunity of considering the latest developments in the situation, and of basing his conclusions upon facts and conditions admitting of no dispute.

The President has been receiving many persons, representing the various phases of thought, opinion and interest which the situation is uncovering, has given attention to their views, and has asked them questions. Very likely he has informed them, and, of course, truthfully, that his mind was not barred and bolted against the receipt of any new impression, and that the verdict he had reached was not sealed, delivered, or irrevocable. On the strength of his willingness to listen, some have gone forth from the White House convinced of one thing, and some have rushed to the news bureaus or the telegraph offices, or the telephone booths, and informed their waiting and anxious friends that they were convinced of something entirely different. On the strength of reports made by these persons, the President is condemned and extolled alternately, and the praise must often be as unjust and offensive to him as the blame.

Altogether, the tenor of the President's forthcoming statement of the crisis, with his recommendations as to how best to meet it, enchains the interest of five groups in the United States today. The first of these groups embraces a very large element of the overwhelming majority, and is confident that the Chief Magistrate will stand unhesitatingly for the best traditions of the Republic, for the positive assertion of its rights, and for the vindication of its outraged honor. The second constitutes the rank and file of the overwhelming majority, and hopes that the expectation of the first group may be fully realized, but is fearful lest the President may be turned from the course, which he evidently intended to pursue, when he proclaimed an earlier assembling of Congress in special session, because of "grave matters of national policy" which should "be taken immediately under consideration." The third group is an important element of the overwhelming majority, and is composed of those politically opposed to the Chief Magistrate who are willing to go with him the full length in the prosecution of a vigorous policy, but are doubtful of his ability, however good his intention, to stem the forces of timidity, vacillation, and procrastination within his own party. This group is ever alert for signs that bid fair to strengthen its suspicion of so-called Democratic incompetence. The fourth group is of dual composition. It contains not only the genuine pacifists, that is, people who are constitutionally opposed to force, on any ground, and who believe that permanent peace can be attained only through pacific methods, and people who assume the cloak of pacifism only to disguise their leanings toward pro-Germanism. The fifth, most active, most tireless and most unscrupulous, as well as the smallest of all, is composed of those persons who either do not attempt to conceal, or do not succeed in concealing, a deeper solicitude for the welfare of the Central Powers than for anything else.

It is sometimes difficult, and is frequently impossible, to differentiate between the genuine and the counterfeit pacifist, or between either and the pro-German, since the first, unconsciously perhaps, and the second unquestionably and deliberately, is playing the game of the third.

Assuming, however, what seems reasonable, that President Wilson has not issued an urgent call to Congress to meet in extraordinary session, has not authorized warlike activity in the naval and military departments, has not authorized the expenditure of a vast sum of money in placing the Nation on a war footing, has not authorized the borrowing of \$50,000,000 for no particular purpose; assuming, let it be said, that the President is going to do what the overwhelming majority of his countrymen believe he should do, then, in the last analysis and classification, there will be but two groups in the Nation, its loyal friends and its enemies.

Meanwhile, in justice to the President, those who are confident and those who are only hoping, as well as those who are fearing should wait patiently until he speaks.

### On Being "Wickedly Modern"

THE supporters of simplified spelling, in the United States at all events, number amongst them some people who take themselves extremely seriously. This conclusion is forced upon this paper by certain communications which have been addressed to it as the result of an article which recently appeared in its columns. In that article exception was taken, not in the least to simplified spelling, but to a certain organization arrogating to itself the authority to advise the State Boards of Education what the future spelling of the language should be. Now this exception was taken for, amongst others, two excellent reasons: first, because there is no evidence that the country has expressed any desire to have its language improved or its spelling simplified by the particular gentlemen who have so gratuitously undertaken the task; and,

secondly, because there is no reason to suppose that these gentlemen themselves possess the mastery of the language or the scholarly or critical ability requisite for the task.

At the outset it is necessary to remark that it is devoutly to be hoped that they do possess at least a greater sense of humor than some of the gentlemen who have taken arms in their defense with the same rash chivalry with which they have themselves rushed to the succor of the nation's spelling. One of these gentlemen generously takes pity on our ignorance by forwarding to us an editorial in the Erie Dispatch, for, as he says, our "information and enlightenment." Now, after reading this editorial, it is really very difficult to confess to any peculiar enlightenment, or to be conscious of having received any startling information, unless it be that the Dispatch takes a sly delight in regarding itself as "wickedly modern." It is true that it is willing to admit, this "insidious print," that those who do not subscribe to its views on "spelling words as they sound don't know what they're talking about." But even the finality of that judgment seems scarcely to have exhausted the information or enlightenment possible on the subject.

The worst of this "spelling game," as the Dispatch calls it, is that you cannot get the simplifiers to agree on this very question of sound. It is only necessary to take a selection of the Dispatch's own examples to make this abundantly clear. What justification is there for possess over possessed except a mispronunciation of the original word. Can anybody discover any reason for converting haste into hast, unless it be the "wickedly modern" one of confusing "supposedly conservative gentlemen" over the present tense of the verb to have. Then again it is hard to convince oneself that there is any particular phonetic advantage in spelling hapless as haples, indeed, to the "supposedly conservative" ear it sounds rather like apples aspirated. Whilst surely don for done, som for some, or cas for case is providing just a trifle too much enlightenment, and a possibly questionable amount of information.

The fact is that, although the Erie Dispatch is grieved for the ignorance of this paper, and the gentleman who forwards the cutting anxious for its enlightenment, the writer of the article really did know that Shakespeare, and Bacon, and Milton spelt differently from Tennyson, and Swinburne, and Huxley. But, even if they had not, this is no reason why a body of gentlemen, appointed entirely gratuitously, should decide how English is to be spelled today. Indeed, if any body of gentlemen, with a sufficient monetary endowment, may arrogate to itself the task of simplifying the national spelling, it may end in the finding of several phonetic Richmonds in the field, with the result that one corporate Richmond may write "some," and another "som," and another "sum"; and one "wickedly modern" Bolingbroke "ere," and another "er," and another "air," and yet another "ayr."

It is all very well the champions of the "Simplified Spelling Board" shaking the finger of disparagement sternly at the writer of the offending article, and confronting him remorselessly with the spelling of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Bacon, Milton and even Coleridge. But then the analogy does not apply. Chaucer never undertook to enlighten Wyclif about his spelling, nor did Bacon and Shakespeare form themselves into a board to correct the mistakes of Jonson, or Marlowe, or Spenser. Milton never described Marvell as "supposedly conservative," nor did Coleridge think it necessary to inform De Quincey of his shortcomings.

Coleridge certainly did write "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," but then it is quite likely that he had no intention of setting up as a board of simplification but imagined he was being archaic. This is just possible, because of his use of what must otherwise be considered simplified words like "eftsoons," "Gramercy," and "swound." On the whole because the writer of the article ventured to think that it was a tolerably dangerous thing for a board of gentlemen, appointed by an irresponsible foundation, to imagine that they possessed the information and enlightenment to do something Shakespeare, Bacon, or Hawthorne never dreamed of doing, it does not prove necessarily that the writer of the article was more ignorant than the Erie Dispatch of the spelling of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. It has rather succeeded in eliciting the fact that there is just a trifling lack of humor somewhere.

### An Appropriate Arrangement

IT HAS been agreed, so it seems, that Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, the first woman to win a seat in the United States Congress, shall be granted the privilege of introducing, shortly after the assembling of the extra session of Congress, the bill providing for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This action will mark the fortieth introduction of the measure, and there is some reason for the hope entertained in suffrage circles that it may be the last, for the Sixty-fifth Congress, so far as is known, contains a larger number of members favorable to the granting to women of equal political rights with men than has any of its predecessors. While Miss Rankin will sponsor the bill on the Republican side, she will be seconded by Judge John Raker of California, a Democratic Representative. Thus, in the popular branch of the National Legislature, at least, the measure will be launched under the auspices of a man and a woman, and of a Republican and a Democrat.

The State chairmen of the equal suffrage association are said to be "tightening up their forces" with the purpose of carrying on campaigns in those districts which are represented by members opposed to suffrage, or lukewarm concerning it. Statements as to conditions are being compiled and made available for the ready use of workers, and it is believed that the facts are becoming more and more impressive to be longer tolerated by the voters. Among the interests at hand are these: That in the eleven suffrage States there were 2,097,954 women of voting age in 1910, according to the Federal census of that year. In the three presidential suffrage States gained since January 1, there are 2,291,407 women of voting age in addition. Illinois alone

has 1,567,000 women of voting age. Altogether, the four States with presidential suffrage have a potential woman voting force of 3,858,808, which number exceeds the total voting strength of women of the twelve suffrage States in the 1916 election.

As arguments going to show the trend of public opinion, these figures come near being unanswerable. On one point they are wholly so. A cause that has grown with greater rapidity at the end of forty-five years than at any previous time in its history, although it has made steady gains from the beginning, cannot fairly be called emotional. The opinion of the country has had plenty of time to mature on the suffrage question, and it now seems only fair to give to the nation, through the State Legislatures, an opportunity of returning a final verdict.

### Russia, Sweden, and Finland

Few actions of the new Provisional Government in Russia are likely to be more far-reaching in their effects than the manifesto just issued in regard to Finland. By this manifesto, the Russian Government, sweeps away, with one stroke of the pen, all the accumulated illegalities inflicted on the Grand Duchy during the last twenty years, restores the Finnish Constitution in all its completeness, and places the country once more in that position of autonomy which was guaranteed by her Fundamental Laws and sworn to by every Tsar of Russia, on his accession, for more than a hundred years.

The action of the Provisional Government is likely to have immediate result far beyond the borders of Finland, and nowhere is this result likely to be more striking than in Sweden. Russian policy in Finland, for the last twenty years, has aroused only increasing concern at the other side of the Gulf of Bothnia. This policy gave rise to an organized movement throughout Sweden against Russia, a movement which the war did not end. The outcry over "the Russian peril," as it was called, may have been exaggerated, but the picture which presented itself to the Swede, of Russia deliberately subjugating Finland, removing every vestige of autonomy, building strategic railways across the country to the coast, constructing a huge naval base at Hango, and adding enormously to her Baltic fleet, was as disquieting as it was clearly justified by well-established facts.

Russia was, in fact, doing all of these things, and, whether it was an accurate conclusion or not, Sven Hedin drew the conclusion for Sweden, in his famous pamphlet, "En Varningsord, A Word of Warning," of which tens of thousands of copies were scattered broadcast throughout that country. Russia, Sven Hedin declared roundly, was laying down the lines of a far-seeing policy to win her way through the Scandinavian peninsula to the open ports on the Atlantic seaboard. The conclusions of Sven Hedin in Sweden found ready support in Germany, and Professor Fahlbeck, in the columns of the Berliner Reichsbote, urged the conclusion of a quadruple alliance between the Northern States, to resist to the uttermost Russian aggression. "Warm water harbors," he declared, "are a necessity of life to the Russian people. What wonder that their eyes are turned towards the weak Northern Powers?" And so it went on. The outbreak of the war found the agitation at its height, and although considerations of neutrality kept outward manifestations somewhat in check, the agitation was still carried on energetically enough. The situation was not rendered easier by the unscrupulous way in which the Russian Government, in spite of all promises to the contrary, continued to browbeat the Finn, and to carry on its work of Russifying the country. Now, at last, all this is evidently at an end. It will be interesting to notice how the liberal policy of the new Government is received in Sweden.

### Gaza

GAZA, south of which, according to the latest dispatches from London, the British forces, in the course of their advance on Jerusalem, have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Turks, is amongst the oldest towns in the world. It was one of the five princely Philistine cities, and mention of it occurs, frequently, in Bible history. Figuring prominently in the wars between the Israelites and the Philistines, it is intimately associated with the story of Samson. Indeed, to this day there is pointed out a strange, isolated hill to the south of the city called El Muntar, "the watch tower," which is claimed to be the hill to which Samson carried the doors of the gate of the city, and the two posts, "and went away with them bar and all," on the night when the Philistines of Gaza lay in wait to slay him.

The town lies beyond the sand dunes about two miles from the sea, at the meeting point of the old trade routes from Egypt, Arabia, and Petra to Syria, and in ancient times, as indeed it is again today, it was a place of considerable importance. It was ever a border fortress and a place of trade, and, in spite of the repeated attacks which the Israelites launched against it, it never for long came into their hands. In the time of Hezekiah, it is true, the men of Judah gained possession of the city, but it quickly passed from them into the control of the King of Assyria. Then, in the centuries which followed, Gaza shared the vicissitudes of all the cities hereabouts. It was besieged and ultimately taken by Alexander the Great, in 332 B. C., although not until it had withstood his greatest efforts for five months, and was razed to the ground by Alexander Jannaeus in 96 B. C. Some forty years later, Aulus Gabinus rebuilt the town; but he chose a new site for it, and the old site came to be spoken of as "Old" or "Desert Gaza," and is, indeed, so referred to in the eighth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert."

The second and third centuries A. D. found Gaza a flourishing Greek city, with good schools and famous temples, but given over to the worship of the local god Marna. The people stanchly opposed all efforts to achieve their conversion, and it was not until the beginning of the Fifth Century that they finally accepted Christianity. For the next 200 years the city grew steadily in importance and influence. It became a place of learning, and was held in high repute far and near. The coming of the Moslem in 635, however, put out the

light, as it were, here as in so many other places. Gaza lost everything, save its commercial importance, and at no time during the period of the Crusades did it experience, as did Jerusalem, even the smallest return of its ancient glory. It was finally captured by the Muhammadans in 1244. The only other notable event in its long history is the taking of the city by Napoleon, in 1799.

The modern Gaza is, in almost every particular, an Egyptian rather than a Syrian town. It is full of rich vegetation, and its many glistening minarets show up bravely against the dull green of impenetrable olive trees. Gaza is still, as of old and always, a place of trade, of camels and caravans, and its bazaars are forever loud with traffic and filled with merchandise.

### Notes and Comments

THE year 1917 sees the first great victory of the women's cause in France. Headed by Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, the granddaughter of Guizot, a deputation of French women was received by the Parliamentary Commission for Universal Suffrage when, in her own eloquent way, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger set the cause of women before the representatives of the French Nation. It is now over 200 years ago since Condorcet, the first great defender of the rights of women in France, laid down the fundamental axiom of the equality of men and women. "Is it not because they are thinking beings, because of their capacity for reason and for moral ideas, that men have rights? Women, then, should enjoy exactly the same rights!" There is still some distance to go before Condorcet's logical position is attained, but the municipal franchise is the thin edge of the wedge, and who knows, in these days of rapid evolution, how soon the women of France may have their political equality with men fully recognized?

CONDORCET, as the pioneer of equality of men and women, recalls another and far more fantastic champion of women's rights: Olympe de Gouge, woman herself and author of the "Declaration of the Rights of Woman." Courage has never been lacking in the pioneers of the woman's movement in any country or in any age, but what of the courage of this "frank and loyal Republican" who claimed the honor of defending Louis XVI? Amazing incident of an amazing age!

IT is cheering to learn that certain of the railroads in the United States will be ready for almost any possible emergency in the event of war. As a matter of justice to these railroads, this statement ought to be given the widest possible publicity. It may encourage them to be always ready for the expeditions and comfortable handling of traffic in time of peace.

THOSE who, through many patient years, have been agitating for a due recognition of the value of the canals of England, are at last coming by their reward, for, not only has the Government taken over the control of the canals, but it has appointed a committee to deal with the question. Those who are acquainted with the wonderful network of canals which spreads itself over certain parts of England, especially the Midlands, sending out "old arms" to little villages in all directions, must often have been struck by the waste involved in the neglect of these waterways. The policy adopted by the railway companies in buying up the canals and deliberately putting them out of action, ought, of course, never to have been tolerated. The national awakening on the matter has come tardily, but it is none the less welcome on that account.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal comes dangerously close to the commission of an offense that Kentuckians might find it difficult to forgive when it intimates that some of the initials cut with a jackknife by Daniel Boone, on forest trees along the trails which he traveled in the days when the West was young, "look almost new." Perhaps there is nothing more to it than that this is the season for the rejuvenation of relics in the State that Daniel Boone made famous.

IT is something new, in United States politics, that a party in apparent control of the National House of Representatives thinks to forego the pleasure of asserting its power rather than elect to the speakership one of its own number, and the only one, perhaps, who could be elected, because it is not certain that his elevation to the post would be a good thing for the country. It is, indeed, something new, but that should not be raised as an objection. The act of putting patriotism before partisanship should become customary rather than exceptional.

THANKS to the newspaper reader who protests against the growth of fearfulness in the daily press of the United States at this time, especially in the press of some of the larger cities. The writers of headlines appear to be simply reveling in fears. They tell the public, for example, that "Washington Fears Fresh German Plots," that "The President Fears Mexican Complications," that "New York Fears Bombardment," that "Army Officers Fear the Country is Unprepared," and so on, and so on. Now, the fact is, it is only the headwriter and the pessimist who are fearing anything. The average man may regard certain things with some concern, but he is not frightened, appalled, or even overanxious about them.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company will voluntarily put the eight-hour workday into operation throughout its system, beginning on May 1. The rule is to apply to all whose work admits of definite hours of duty. Here is a case in which one of the greatest employing concerns in the United States saves time and trouble by accepting the inevitable, and making advance arrangements to meet it. How much better the mood that gives way before unavoidable industrial changes than that which now and then prompts individuals and corporations stubbornly to resist innovation or reform to the limit? One of these days labor and capital are going to join hands in genuine friendship, and that happy consummation will be brought about through mutual concession, understanding, and fair play.